

REPORT

ON THE

Public Health Administration of Burma

FOR THE YEAR 1928.

Rangoon

Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Burma
1929.

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RESOLUTION

ON THE

Report on the Public Health Administration of Burma

For the year 1928.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Burma, Public Health Department—No. 171S29, dated the 28th September 1929.

READ—

The Report on the Public Health Administration of Burma for the year 1928.

RESOLVED THAT—

The Report be published.

By order.

F. H. STEAVENSON,
*Secretary to the Government of Burma,
Education Department.*

Report

ON THE

Public Health Administration of Burma

FOR THE YEAR 1928.

[Sections I to IV are, as usual, omitted in compliance with the instructions contained in Government of India, Home Department, letter No. 197(Sanitary)—260, dated the 4th September 1878. Section VII is separately reported upon and Section VIII is not controlled by this Department.]

SECTION V.

GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

1. *Area and Population.*—The total area under regular registration

Year.	Population.		
	Rural.	Urban.	Total.
1927 ...	9,575,398	1,247,220	10,822,618
1928 ...	9,568,988	1,253,630	10,822,618

remains the same as in previous years, namely 115,060 square miles, and for purposes of this report the 1921 census figure of 10,822,618 remains the same as last year. The relative areas and population classified as rural and urban have been

modified during the year by the transfer of Chauk to the urban area on its being constituted a notified area in October 1927 and the extension of the boundaries of the towns of Thônghwa and Pyapôn. The effect upon the populations is as shown in the margin.

The returns of some of the backward districts, where registration is not sufficiently accurate to be included in the main statements, including those in which a primitive system of registration by tally sticks was introduced in 1922, affecting a population of 2,337,446 and an area of 116,935 square miles, are shown in Statement II (a).

2. *Migration.*—As usual the vast majority of the immigrants (385,623)

Year.	Total immigrants.	Total emigrants.
1927 ...	428,343	361,291
1928 ...	418,698	333,006
	-9,645	-28,285

entered through Rangoon, while out of 291,162 emigrants from the Port of Rangoon 263,345 were destined for Indian ports. The figures for the other ports are shown below :—

Ports.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.
Akyab	29,196	39,123
Kyaukpyu	1,825	2,064
Tavoy	183	187
Mergui	843	470
Moulmein	1,028	...
Bassein	Nil.	Nil.

3. *Rainfall.*—Hitherto the figures of rainfall for Burma published in this report have been based upon the readings of 17 Government of India Meteorological Observatories, but it is proposed that from this year onwards the records published by the Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records, based upon observations at 233 stations, will be taken as the basis. The provincial mean for 1928 was 93·79 inches. Heavy rainfall for the year was recorded in the following districts :—

	Inches.		Inches.
Amherst ...	202·84	and low rainfall was recorded in	
Sandoway ...	202·21		
Thatôn ...	199·35		
Kyaukpyu ...	194·81		
Tavoy ...	194·23	Magwe ...	29·83
Mergui ...	144·63	Minbu ...	30·08
Pegu ...	140·38	Myingyan ...	33·38
Toungoo ...	132·57	Meiktila ...	33·47
Akyab ...	125·78	Pakokku ...	38·66
A.H. Tracts ...	125·78	Lower Chindwin ...	42·07
Hanthawaddy ...	122·53	Kyaukse ...	43·59
Salween ...	120·62	Sagaing ...	44·80

4. *Cost of Rice.*—The average cost of rice per basket was Rs. 5 against Rs. 5-6-0 in 1927. The highest average price was reported from the Kyaukpyu District, although even there a drop of annas 8 per basket occurred compared with 1927. The lowest average price (Rs. 3-14-0) was in the Tavoy District. With the exception of the Pakôkku, Meiktila and Yamèthin Districts, which all show a slight increase, the price of rice dropped throughout the province. Highest prices in the year were in the months of November and December, when the average was Rs. 5-4-0, while the lowest price of Rs. 4-12-0 was

obtained in July and August. In spite of a marked fall in the price of the staple foodstuff during the year, the death rate increased by 1·73.

5. *Statistics within Railway Limits.*—In a railway population of 8,395 living outside municipal and notified areas, the birth rate was 19·77 compared with 26·80 in 1927, and the death rate was 10·84 compared with 7·68 in the previous year. The highest mortality was recorded in the railway population at Kyaukse (66·18) and the lowest at Shwebo (1·38). The significance of these figures is reduced by the fact that they are based upon a very small population.

6. *Inspection of Birth and Death Registers.*—Out of a total of 35,076 villages and towns in which vital statistics are registered, the records were inspected by the District Health staff in 11,488, a figure which compares with 11,192 in 1927. The following districts, in order are those in which the largest amount of verification of vital statistics was carried out, the numbers following the names referring to the actual number of entries verified in the register :—Myaungmya (28,264), Bassein (20,094), Lower Chindwin (18,711), Prome (18,465), Henzada (17,605), Shwebo (17,549), Pakôkku (15,889) and Magwe (15,528). No verification has been carried out in Ma-ubin District, and very few entries have been verified in Pyapôn, Tavoy, Thayetmyo, Yamèthin and Kyaukpyu Districts. This matter is being taken up with the District Health Officers concerned.

In Prome District, 899 omissions were detected by the District Health staff and 110 by other district officers, and on account of greater activity in verification work, both birth and death rates, show an increase. It is unbelievable that in the Shwebo, Magwe, Myingyan, Akyab and Kyaukse Districts, the registration work was so good that no omissions to register occurred, and yet the reports state that not a single omission was detected by the Public Health staff in any of these districts. The legitimate conclusion is that verification work was very badly done in these districts and this matter also will be taken up with the district officers concerned. A curious discrepancy is reported from Thatôn District, where the Public Health authorities are reported to have verified 6,800 entries and detected only 31 omissions, while other district officers verified 3,395 entries and detected 142 omissions.

There were 2,484 prosecutions of parents and guardians for neglect to report births and deaths, and in 2,138 instances fines were inflicted. Seventy-five headmen were prosecuted for slackness in registration work and 25 were fined.

7. *Registration of Vital Statistics in Backward Areas.*—The tally system described in previous reports has been in force in the Hill Districts of Arakan, Chin Hills, Pakôkku Hill Tracts and Northern Shan States. In the Northern Shan States, a step forward has been taken by

the Assistant Superintendent, Taungpeng and Momeik States, in introducing registers in each large village. The tally system does not work so well in the Arakan Hill Tracts where a few chiefs still plead inability to understand and follow it. On the whole, however, the results in these areas are more satisfactory this year than last. The returns from the Salween, Bhamo, Myitkyina, the Upper Chindwin and the Southern Shan States, which are not sufficiently accurate to be included in the main statements, together with the returns from backward tracts where the tally system is in force, are published in Statement II (a).

8. *Birth and Death-rates in the several Provinces of India.*—As usual the Central Provinces return the highest birth (46·51) and death (33·66) rates and also the highest infant mortality (238·41). Burma records the lowest birth-rate (25·86). Its death-rate (21·28) is also the lowest, barring the North-Western Frontier Provinces (19·31). Its recorded infant death-rate (209·50) is very high, being exceeded only by the Central Provinces.

Statements I,
II, VIA, VIB,
VIB a).

9. *Provincial Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates*—

				1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Birth ...	{	Rural ...	...	27·44	25·14	27·43	24·70	25·41
		Urban ...	...	27·11	27·26	28·75	27·98	29·33
		Provincial	...	27·40	25·38	27·59	25·08	25·86
Death ...	{	Rural ...	...	19·50	16·77	18·78	17·38	18·82
		Urban ...	...	37·51	34·22	37·41	36·21	40·08
		Provincial	...	21·54	18·75	20·92	19·55	21·28
Infant Mortality.	{	Rural ...	...	184·34	175·53	186·50	184·34	192·13
		Urban ...	...	305·03	286·16	310·58	291·01	324·37
		Provincial	...	197·86	188·99	201·40	198·06	209·50

It will be seen that the death-rate in urban areas is nearly double that in rural. Probable causes are : (1) rural areas are more healthy than towns, and (2) better registration of deaths in towns, many of which have cemetery-caretakers who act as a check on the registration.

I.e. vital index for the province, $(\frac{\text{births} \times 100}{\text{deaths}}) = 121·53$ and the decennial average = 120·88.

Statement I. 10. *Provincial Birth-rate.*—1927, 25·08 ; 1928, 25·86. The proportion of male to female births was as last year 105 to 100. This year's birth-rate is 1·13 below the five-yearly average.

11. *Rural Birth-rate.*—The marginal table shows the last five years' figures. The figure for 1928 is 25·41. Statement
VIA.

1923 ...	29·90	}	Average 26·92.
1924 ...	27·44		
1925 ...	25·14		
1926 ...	27·43		
1927 ...	24·70		

Nineteen districts recorded an increase, out of which 5 are in Upper Burma and 14 in Lower Burma. Out of 11 districts recording a decrease, 4 are in Lower Burma and 7 in Upper Burma.

Birth registration in villages is far from being satisfactory and it is necessary in the near future to take steps to make the figures more accurate. Paragraph 12 gives some of the defects noted in village registration.

It is notable that Prome returns its highest birth rate since 1910, the increase being 3·49 over last year's figure. This is in the main due to the personal interest displayed in the registration of vital statistics by the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. J. K. Stanford, M.C., I.C.S.). This officer issued definite instructions to each Township Officer under him to check a minimum of one village-tract each week. He also interested himself in the work of vaccinators with beneficial results. He writes : "I have paid close attention this year to the regulation of vital statistics in all villages visited. Omissions found probably amount to 10 per cent. of the entries checked and in some cases more. The blame does not always lie with the villagers as it is supposed to do. I have met several cases where a man made a journey of two or three miles to report a birth ; either he found the headman was away from home or told the headman's wife who failed to report it : or else he even received a counterfoil and the headman failed to register the birth. I also found numerous instances (which were in turn reported to the District Health Officer) of large village tracts which had not recorded a single birth for a period of one to three years, a fact which had apparently eluded two or three so-called checks by the vaccinator, and others in which no vaccinator had been for six years for any purpose at all." The Local Government has been requested to issue a circular letter to all Deputy Commissioners on the subject of the improvement of registration of vital statistics.

In the Amherst District, the Deputy Commissioner writes : " Both Township Officers and Subdivisional Officers have been personally instructed to take an interest in the registration of births and deaths, but I am afraid that only a very few seem to have realised their duties in this respect. It is intended to take stricter measures now." Action is being taken to ascertain the precise measures the Deputy Commissioner has in view.

In Kyaukpyu, the Deputy Commissioner remarks : " Compilation of these statistics is left too much to the clerks. Township Officers must

give their personal attention So far the vaccination staff have done very little to bring to light the failures in this respect." While the Deputy Commissioner points out the general slackness in registration of births and deaths in this district, it is significant that the district officers, apart from the public health staff, have done no verification work at all.

In Pegu the figures noted in the margin indicate progressive deterioration of registration since 1920.

1920	...	33.77
1921	...	29.43
1922	...	29.25
1923	...	26.58
1924	...	26.69
1925	...	22.29
1926	...	23.96
1927	...	21.09
1928	...	18.92

It is obvious that some action on the part of the Deputy Commissioner similar to that taken by Mr. Stanford in Prome is urgently required and the Deputy Commissioner is being addressed on the subject.

Shwebo records a pleasing increase over the figures for last year, but there is still ample room for improvement.

12. *Defects noticed in the Registration of Vital Statistics.*—(1) Inspecting officers not infrequently find it difficult to check the vital statistics in a village for the reason that the headman of the village-tract resides in the main village some distance away. The remedy for this would appear to be to supply the *Ywagaungs* of special villages with registers.

(2) Numerous cases are found in which the village headman does not copy the entries from the counterfoils of the certificate books into his register. More frequent and more systematic check by district officers will help to stop this neglect.

(3) Serious delay is frequently encountered in submission of the counterfoils. In Pyapôn, it is noteworthy that a beginning has been made of sending the counterfoils through the post, and village headmen have been supplied with service stamps for the purpose. This system can be extended wherever postal facilities exist.

(4) Vaccinators in many cases are chary of incurring the enmity of village headmen by reporting omissions on their part to register births and deaths. It is desirable that in all cases where many omissions are detected, the vaccinators report directly to the Inspector of Vaccination who is in a stronger position to deal with the question.

(5) It is evident that in far too many cases vaccinators, when they visit a village, do not make house-to-house inspections but merely content themselves with having the children collected at a convenient centre where they verify the names only of those who are present. This is obviously inadequate for only by house-to-house inspection can thorough verification be carried out.

(6) Difficulty in verification of births frequently occurs owing to the fact that the children's names are not entered in the birth register.

This is a point which is always cropping up owing to the Burmese system of naming children sometime after birth, and it seems desirable to fix a time within which children must be named. Possibly this might be done under rule 3, at page 40 of the Village Manual.

13. *Urban Birth-rate.*—The rate for the Province is 29·33 which compares with 27·98 in 1927 and with a mean figure for the last five years of 27·52. Considerable increase is seen at Thônzè +11·68, Myinmu +10·10, Shwegyin +9·21, Salin +7·91, Myitngé +7·85, Kyangin +6·23, Pyu +5·99, Prome +5·98, Minbu +5·37 and Allanmyo +5·36. Decreases in birth rate are recorded from Pyapôn −4·40, Minhla −4·18, Shwebo −3·86, Kanbe −3·64, Pakôkku −2·98 and Ye-u −2·92. The following towns, in order show the highest birth-rates in Burma :—Ye-u (52·15), Mandalay (51·89), Kawkareik (47·67), Myitngè (44·49), Thônzè (43·98) Shwebo (42·72), Taungdwingyi (42·66), Maymyo (42·52), Kyauksè (41·10).

Statement
VIB.

It is necessary to call attention to certain towns whose birth rate is remarkably low. The first of these is Chauk with a birth-rate of 13·00. This town consists predominantly of labourers employed in the oil fields and there is no reason to suspect that its birth-rate is greatly underestimated. Unfortunately the same cannot be said of the other towns which record a remarkably low birth-rate. These are Kamayut (14·04), Akyab (14·93), Thamaing (18·74), Danubyu (19·72) and Gyobingauk (19·83). The first two were constituted notified areas in 1925. Although both these notified areas may claim that they contain an abnormally high proportion of male Indian immigrant labourers, there can be little doubt that the system of registration of births is defective. The attention of the Committees of these two areas is being directed to this point and it is hoped that better figures will be recorded for next year.

Danubyu, which is a characteristic Delta town, has bye-laws for the registration of births and deaths, but the registration of births in this town must be very perfunctorily carried out. The Committee must take the matter in hand.

In Gyobingauk, the bye-laws are being amended in accordance with the Government Model Bye-laws and it is hoped that considerable improvement will result from their enforcement.

Sixteen other towns returned birth-rates below 25.

In Letpadan, Shwedaung and Paungdè, commented upon in last year's report, there is some improvement this year. In Shwedaung, the Vaccinator detected 7 omissions to register births, but no prosecutions could be instituted in the absence of bye-laws. Regarding Paungdè the Deputy Commissioner, Prome, remarks : "The less said about the sanitary affairs, the better. It is still very difficult to believe that in a town of 14,150 people only 287 births occurred." The Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Paungdè has not been co-opted as a member of the new

Committee. If the Committee is not prepared to co-opt the resident Government Medical Officer and avail itself of his services as Health Officer of the town, then it should appoint a full-time Health Officer under the half-pay grant system. If it fails to do so, or to invest its Health Officer when appointed with adequate powers including those of prosecution for offences against public health, it neglects its duties and Government action will become necessary.

In Nyaunglebin, the vital statistics require the serious attention of the Committee. The birth-rate is 22·68, the death-rate 62·43 and the infant mortality rate 629·41. A Second Class Health Officer was appointed from the 2nd of February 1929, and one of his first duties will be the checking of the vital statistics of the town.

The attention of the Zigôn Municipal Committee is drawn to the returns of its birth-rate, which show marked fluctuations, explicable only on the grounds of inefficient registration. It returned a birth rate of 16·63 in 1925, 32·10 in 1926, 25·59 in 1927 and 22·85 in 1928.

Out of a total number of 71 municipalities and towns which exist in the Province, only 40 have adopted the Model Bye-laws for the registration of births and deaths. The desirability of having a uniform system is very considerable, and it is for consideration by the Local Government whether pressure should not be exerted to induce all towns to conform to a standard model.

14. *Still-births.*—The urban rate is 6·42 and the rural 0·36 per 100 live-births. The contrast is striking. Few still-births are registered in rural areas, although one or two headmen here and there have made an attempt to obtain the figures.

Deaths in Child-birth.—Four hundred and fifty-four deaths were recorded from towns as due to child-birth, giving a rate of 12·35 per 1,000 registered births as against 9·03 last year.

Statement II. 15. *Provincial Death-rate.*—1928 ... 21·28
1927 ... 19·55

The increase is 1·73 above that of 1927 and 0·95 above the five-yearly average. The increased rate this year is distributed over all the major causes, the figures being cholera +·25, small-pox +·10, plague +·14, fever +·14, dysentery and diarrhoea +·10, respiratory diseases +·10, injuries +·03 and all other causes +·88.

Statement VI-A. 16. *Rural Death-rate.*—This year's Provincial figure and those for the preceding five years are noted in the margin.

1923	...	19·02	} Average 18·29.
1924	...	19·50	
1925	...	16·77	
1926	...	18·78	
1927	...	17·38	
1928	...	18·82	

Twenty-three districts record an increase over last year, while seven districts show a decrease. High rates are returned from the following eight districts :—

Districts.	1928 rate.	Increase or decrease from last year.	Increase or decrease from 5-year average.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Kyaukse	35·42	+ 8·03	+ 3·43
Prome	26·92	+ 1·46	+ 5·29
Minbu	25·74	- 1·44	- 1·71
Shwebo	25·50	+ 3·75	+ 3·23
Tavoy	24·96	+ 5·41	+ 4·92
Sagaing	23·43	+ 6·98	+ 4·59
Mandalay	23·30	+ 3·87	- 1·32
Pakôkku	23·27	+ 3·79	+ 1·35

In Kyaukse deaths from fever show an increase from 1,304 to 1,873. In Prome, the increase is mainly shown under "fever" and "all other causes", but as is pointed out elsewhere, the increased death rate in Prome should probably be regarded as the result of the pronounced improvement in registration. Minbu, though returning one of the highest death rates, shows a lower figure for 1928 than for 1927, the decrease being mainly under the heads of "fever" and "cholera". In Shwebo an increase of 3·75 over last year is due principally to "fever" and "all other causes". In Tavoy, an increase of 5·41 is recorded mainly under "fever". In Sagaing, epidemics of cholera, small-pox and plague are responsible for a considerable proportion of the increase, as is also fever. In Mandalay, there has been of recent years an increase in the diseases of the alimentary group due to insanitation. A sharp epidemic of cholera occurred during the year. In Pakôkku, the increase was largely due to "fever" but also to "cholera". In the following seven districts which returned particularly low death rates, it is noted that both birth and death rates have been dropping for a period of years and it is evident that the registration is markedly defective :—

District.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Tharrawaddy	Birth ...	31·51	31·31	28·23	24·58	23·93	22·00	20·66
	Death ...	22·24	19·07	16·94	16·49	18·78	17·80	13·08
Thatôn ...	Birth ...	24·32	27·97	22·62	14·88	21·13	14·64	16·78
	Death ...	15·85	15·74	13·68	10·36	14·26	11·91	13·71
Kyaukpyu ...	Birth ...	21·88	21·19	21·17	19·53	13·25	17·89	15·31
	Death ...	19·44	15·25	13·90	16·92	9·02	13·70	13·83
Henzada ...	Birth ...	33·61	34·04	29·24	28·17	33·64	23·18	23·67
	Death ...	23·84	18·82	18·59	17·25	20·09	18·38	14·11
Myaungmya	Birth ...	25·23	28·83	20·37	16·39	16·97	20·78	22·13
	Death ...	20·28	17·22	14·92	11·98	13·31	14·44	14·48
Hanthawaddy	Birth ...	27·81	30·13	32·39	21·64	24·22	21·12	23·40
	Death ...	20·03	19·01	20·40	14·22	16·24	13·09	15·33
Pegu ...	Birth ...	29·25	26·58	26·69	22·29	23·96	21·09	18·92
	Death ...	21·53	19·39	18·46	16·73	19·67	17·52	15·51

Statement
VIB.

17. *Urban Death-rate.*—This rate (40·08) is the highest since 1921. Comparison with the urban birth-rate of the Province, which is 29·33 shows how extremely inaccurate the existing system of registration of vital statistics is. Even allowing for the large numbers of Indian immigrant labourers, it is obvious that there is something very seriously wrong with the recorded figures. As has been pointed out in a previous report, the registration of deaths in towns is more efficiently performed than the registration of births, for the obvious reason that in the case of a death, the disposal of an unregistered body presents difficulties.

An analysis of the death-rate this year shows a marked increase in the principal disease groups, the actual figures for this increase being :—Respiratory diseases +·60, plague +·54, fevers +·42, cholera +·20, small-pox +·15, dysentery and diarrhoea +·13, injuries +·06, and all other causes +1·77. We have had therefore an unhealthy year.

The excess in the high death-rates in certain towns calls for comment. In Pyapôn, the rate of 63·63 is the highest since 1910 and the figure is 21·35 above the mean for the last five years. The causes were principally cholera, plague, respiratory diseases, fever and dysentery. This town has no night conservancy system and its new water supply scheme has not yet been completed.

In Kyaikto the rate of 63·20 is 23·94 above the five year mean and 18·00 above the 1927 figures. Of this increase, plague only accounted for 4·46 and the balance appears attributable to general insanitary conditions. The town is a dirty one and general conditions require the urgent attention of the Municipal Committee.

Nyaunglebin shows a rate of 62·43. Comment has already been made on this town in connection with its birth-rate.

Taungdwingyi still shows a high death-rate of 58·99, which with the exception of 1927, when it suffered from a severe epidemic of small-pox, is the highest rate for 18 years.

In Pegu the rate is 58·13. Now that a Health Officer has been appointed there, it is hoped that some improvement will occur.

In Sagaing, with a death-rate of 57·43, the Committee agreed to appoint a Second Class Health Officer but changed its mind at the last moment. This is the headquarters town of the Sagaing Division and I have already advised the Committee that in my opinion a Second Class Health Officer is very necessary.

Pakôkku, which has a death-rate of 56·13, is the second largest town in Upper Burma, having a population of 19,507. It has no Health Officer. The Civil Surgeon offered his services but the Municipal Committee declined them. Action by the Local Government appears necessary here to bring this Municipal Committee to a realisation of its responsibilities.

Prome, which shows a death-rate of 50·41, has been known as an insanitary town for many years. Some encouragement may be derived from the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner :—“ The sanitary condition of Prome is still by no means satisfactory, but I think the Health Officer and the Committee are doing their best against the very heavy odds of public apathy, and sanitary conditions, which have been condemned as unsatisfactory for years.”

The figures of Thatôn town are interesting and are noted in the margin.

Year.	Death-rate.
1923	27·83
1924	30·48
1925	33·79
1926	36·38
1927	31·21
1928	41·22

I do not consider that these figures indicate a deterioration in sanitary conditions since 1923 so much as an improvement in the registration of deaths, and I am of opinion that the true death-rate here

is higher than that recorded for the current year. The inhabitants of Thatôn town maintain that it is a very healthy spot, and yet the District Health Officer remarks : “ Most of the wells in the town are open both to surface and underground contamination. . . . Cess pits are built without reference to situation of wells and kitchens. There are no conservancy lanes, street drains are kutchas and without proper gradient. There are no efficient drains connecting them with dwelling houses, and the filth remains stagnant as a rule in front of or behind the dwelling houses except when there are heavy storms.” This town has a population of 15,000 and is urgently in need of a Health Officer armed with ample powers.

18. *Infant Mortality (Provincial)*—The figure for the year was 209·50 against 198·06 for 1927 and 194·08 the five-yearly mean. Statements IV & IV(a).

Percentage of infant deaths to total deaths	...	25·46
Percentage of infant deaths under one month to total infant deaths	... ..	26·86
Percentage of infant deaths between one and six months to total infant deaths	... ..	53·57
Percentage of infant deaths over six months	... ..	19·57

It is particularly noteworthy that more than 80 per cent. of the total infant deaths occurred under six months, that is to say, before the child begins or should begin to take solid food. In this connection Dr. Saw Kyaw Zit, Assistant District Health Officer, Bassein, writes : “ It is very usual for women in Burma, in their anxiety to have healthy children, to restrict their diet to rice and salt only during lactation. I think this voluntary semi-starvation generally practised by the over-anxious mother contributes much to the unhealthy condition of the suckling mother and consequent high infantile mortality.”

18A. *Infant Mortality (Rural)*.—The figure for the year was 192·13 against 184·34 for 1927 and 180·59 the five-yearly mean.

High rates were returned from :—

Low rates were returned from :—

District.	Ratio.	Increase or decrease from last year.	District.	Ratio.	Increase or decrease from last year.
Shwebo ...	251·14	+ 28·16	Mergui ...	105·25	+ 5·02
Kyaukse ...	250·39	+ 25·45	Amherst. ...	124·56	+ 37·10
Pegu ...	248·02	- 2·77	Tavoy ...	136·24	+ 31·06
Prome ...	241·19	+ 33·68	Akyab ...	153·93	- 35·60
Mandalay ...	238·63	+ 39·77	Bassein ...	154·81	- 53·15
Minbu ...	230·97	+ 16·45	Thatôn ...	161·20	+ 5·06
Sadoway ...	220·47	- 30·72	Magwe ...	167·56	+ 2·58
Thayetmyo ...	218·94	- 12·73	Myingyan ...	167·86	+ 42·46
Yamèthin ...	218·05	- 2·04			
Toungoo ...	217·16	+ 21·91			
L. Chindwin ...	200·70	+ 32·59			
Sagaing ...	200·07	+ 39·74			

Shwebo (251·14).—Birth-rate 33·62. Death-rate 25·50. This district records relatively high birth and death-rates, and, when compared with last year, the birth, death and infant mortality rates show an increase.

Kyaukse (250·39).—Birth-rate 42·58 (second in the Province). Death-rate 35·42 (first in the Province). The infant mortality rate in 1926 was 271·22, in 1927—224·94, but this year the figure has risen with birth and death-rates.

Pyapôn (187·86) which recorded an absurdly low ratio of 89·03 in 1927 has this year shown a marked statistical improvement.

Bassein (154·81).—The great fall in the infant mortality rate from last year (53·15) may be due in part to a drop in the recorded death-rate by 2·18 per mille owing to defective registration.

Pegu (248·02).—The high rate may be accounted for partly by the marked decrease in the birth-rate due to defective registration.

The recorded rates for rural areas should not be taken as indicative of the true situation because registration of births and deaths is in a very unsatisfactory condition.

18B. *Infant Mortality (Urban)*—

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	Rate.
1928	324·37
1927	291·01
Five yearly average	296·52

The percentage of infant deaths to total deaths was 23·74 compared with 22 in 1927, while the proportion of male to female infant deaths was 121 to 100. The urban infant mortality rate this year shows a

rise of 33·36 per cent. over 1927. This may be in part due to the fact that the year was an unhealthy one, but since infant mortality is the number of deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 births during the year, the figure returned is dependent upon the degree of accuracy of registration of births. We have good reason to believe that in many of the towns, particularly the smaller towns which have not got Health Officers, the registration of births is negligently carried out, many births escaping registration, with the result that our infant mortality figures are unreliable. This remark applies with even greater force to the rural areas.

This year Chauk takes the place of dishonour in the list of towns with high infant mortality, with the figure of 712·33. This figure requires explanation especially in view of the great number of adult male labourers in the town. A house-to-house inspection is required.

Next to Chauk comes Nyaunglebin with a figure of 629·41 compared

Year.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Infant mortality rate.
1923 ...	26·81	35·75	338·31
1924 ...	23·75	36·42	438·20
1925 ...	24·41	42·02	491·80
1926 ...	24·28	55·76	532·97
1927 ...	23·08	58·16	537·57
1928 ...	22·68	62·43	629·41

with 537·57 in last year. This town has been recording a very high infant death-rate for the past four years, while the recorded birth-rate has been falling off. One of the most important duties of the recently appointed Health Officer will

be the improvement of registration of births and deaths. The table in the margin illustrates the unsatisfactory figures for this town.

A similar state of affairs exists in Pakôkku which returns an infant

Year.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Infant mortality rate.
1922 ...	28·66	29·37	209·30
1923 ...	27·78	28·09	287·82
1924 ...	26·09	38·60	333·99
1925 ...	28·76	48·55	377·90
1926 ...	29·94	45·06	390·41
1927 ...	27·89	43·88	483·45
1928 ...	24·91	56·13	532·92

mortality rate of 532·92 this year. Here there is urgent need for the appointment of a Municipal Health Officer, and the figures marginally noted show the necessity to improve registration in this town.

In Kawkareik, where the infant mortality is reported to have risen from 403·39 in 1927 to 522·29 this year, the Municipal Committee has adopted the Model Bye-laws for the registration of births and deaths, and has engaged a cemetery caretaker and a whole-time registrar of births and deaths. What is required here is house-to-house checking of the figures by the registrar who apparently is not doing his work properly.

Other towns recording high rates are Magwe (492·98), Gyobingauk (473·68—which however is a marked reduction from the previous year's figures), Myingyan (447·82), Môngywa (426·83) and Pyinmana (414·40). In Insein the figure has jumped from 190·00 in 1927 to 303·23 in 1928. The reasons given by the District Health Officer are, neglect and ignorance of parents and the adulterated milk supply of the town. It is high time that Insein, which has a population of 14,308, appoint a full-time Health Officer.

Rangoon also shows an increase this year from 293·88 in 1927 to 340·69 in 1928. Premature birth, malnutrition and convulsions, bronchitis and pneumonia, diarrhoea and dysentery accounted for the vast majority of the deaths.

In Bassein, where the infant mortality has risen from 309·81 in 1927 to 341·03 in 1928, an attempt has been made to establish an Infant Welfare Society.

19. *Voluntary Child Welfare Societies* :—Rangoon.—This Society continued to carry out maternity work exclusively. A policy of expanding the work of this Society so as to include child welfare work in its proper sense is under consideration.

In Moulmein and Mandalay, the Societies also did mainly maternity work, but in both some effort is made to follow-up the children for a varying period after birth. The same remark applies to the Societies at Taunggyi, Sandoway, Magwe, Sagaing, Thôngwa, Thatôn, Kyauksè and Ma-ubin.

In Maymyo during the year the Lady Innes Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was opened. This centre is the first real Child Welfare Centre to be established in the country. The services of a Lady Health Visitor trained in Delhi have been obtained and good progress has been made.

In June 1928 the Child Welfare Society at Môngywa gave up maternity work and confined its attention to the treatment and promotion of the health of babies under two years of age. The number of children treated in the Society's Clinic during the year was 3,118. The change appears to be a good one, as maternity cases are already dealt with by the Result-System Midwives under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon.

A proposal was placed before Government to engage the services of a Lady Health Visitor trained in England to organise a Training Class in Burma for Health Visitors. Until this is formed, it is impossible to proceed very far with child welfare schemes.

SECTION VI.

HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

20. Statement showing comparative incidence of chief diseases in Burma during 1928 :—

Statements II, VI, VIB.

Names of Diseases. (1)	Urban.		Rural.		Combined.	
	Five years' average. (2)	1928. (3)	Five years' average. (4)	1928. (5)	Five years' average. (6)	1928. (7)
Cholera ...	0·81	1·19	0·36	0·60	0·41	0·67
Small-pox ...	0·66	0·71	0·19	0·20	0·24	0·26
Plague ...	2·65	2·54	0·15	0·18	0·44	0·46
Fevers ...	4·34	5·21	7·17	7·34	6·85	7·10
Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	2·55	2·60	0·52	0·64	0·75	0·86
Respiratory diseases.	6·94	7·60	0·26	0·28	1·02	1·13
Injuries ...	0·84	1·04	0·33	0·32	0·38	0·40
All other causes ...	17·38	19·19	9·31	9·25	10·22	10·40
Total ...	36·17	40·08	18·29	18·82	20·33	21·28

21. *Cholera (Provincial)*.—The death rate from cholera is 0·67. This compares with a five-yearly mean of 0·41 so that the year was a bad one for cholera and was in fact the worst since 1924 when the rate was 0·75. The unusual feature was the occurrence of two definite peaks in the epidemic, the higher one in April and the lower in December. The high peak in the latter period is unusual.

Statements II and VII.

22. *Cholera (Rural)*.—The death rate for 1928 is 0·60 compared with a five-yearly mean of 0·36. High rates were reported from the following districts :—

Statement VIA.

Akyab (2·54), Meiktila (2·18), Mandalay (1·62), Pyapôn (·99), Yamèthin (0·91), Kyaukpyu (0·86).

Tavoy and Mergui districts were as usual free. Shwebo District with a rate of (0·03) recorded the least incidence and Prome (0·06) came next.

Akyab.—The epidemic was the worst since 1919. It began in Maungdaw Township during the month of February and broke out as usual among immigrant coolies from the Chittagong District. Sporadic cases appeared in several villages and after the Phongyibyan festival at Paletwa from the 24th to 28th February the infection spread rapidly down stream and throughout the riverine towns and villages. During the last quarter of the year, Minbya, Myohaung and Pauktaw Townships were affected. The outbreak at Paletwa appeared during the Phongyibyan festival, when there was a gathering of about 3,000 people from

all parts of the district. The Kaladan river is the main communication with Paletwa and it appears to have become contaminated.

Meiktila.—The epidemic started in May in the Mahlaing Township and continued on to the month of November. The Meiktila Township was the most heavily infected. Strenuous efforts were made by the District Public Health staff to deal with the epidemic and over 50,000 inoculations were made, which is a record for any district in Burma. Great credit reflects on Dr. DaCosta, District Health Officer, Dr. Ah Shoung, Assistant District Health Officer, and on Sub-Assistant Surgeons U Hla Pe and U Ba Myit, who conducted the campaign, and my thanks are also due to the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. C. J. Richards, I.C.S.) for his active support.

Mandalay.—Here the epidemic was the worst since 1915. The outbreak began in the month of October near the town of Madaya. The Shwetachaung creek, which is the source of water supply for the villagers in the area, became infected and all the villages along its banks suffered heavily. The epidemic reached its height in November and December.

In *Pyawon* cholera has latterly appeared every year. It usually occurs in the months of February, March, April and May, and stops as soon as the rainy season is well established. The water supply is from rain-water tanks, surface wells and from "rivers which combine the functions of drinking water reservoirs, public baths, main drains and public highways."

Cholera reached the *Yamèthin* District from the Meiktila District. In October the disease assumed formidable proportions and became well established in a group of villages having two bazaars.

In *Kyaukpyu*, which was free from cholera in 1927, an outbreak occurred in Myebon village due to a Chittagonian who returned from Minbya with the disease. From there the disease spread to Theinbala and several other villages in the district. Considerable delay occurred in the reporting of cases. Oysters seem to have played a part in the spread of infection in the Kyaukpyu District.

In *Kyauksè* District an outbreak followed a Pagoda festival at Htonbo village, at which, owing to lack of notification to the District Health Officer, no sanitary arrangements were made.

In the *Hanthawaddy* District, cholera followed a Phongyibyan festival in Peingan village, while in the *Henzada* District the Ka-htein festival in Daunggyi village in October was responsible for a sudden increase of cholera in the Zalun Township.

In the *Northern Shan States*, isolated as well as grouped cases were reported all along the Burma Corporation Railway Locations. From here the disease spread on the main railway line, cases occurring at Manpwe and at one of the cooly gang camps of Tapalai which was very

heavily infected. Ooriya coolies were responsible for the extension of the disease to Hsipaw, where a bad epidemic broke out in the middle of the rains, and to other places on the line as far as Maymyo. The District Health Officer writes "The Ooriya comes from an endemic home of cholera in India and a fairly large proportion of them are carriers. Other conditions being equal and favourable, a little settlement of this class of Indians can always start fireworks of this nature. The remedy is difficult to suggest, but wholesale inoculation at the port of entry, though it would raise an outcry, would in my opinion be entirely justifiable ; more so perhaps than vaccination."

23. *Cholera (Urban)*.—The number of deaths 1,491 during the year gives a ratio of 1·19 as compared with a ratio of 0·99 for 1927. The figure is 0·38 above the five years' mean so that the past year was a bad year for cholera. The towns particularly affected were Pyu (11·83), Moulmeingyun (10·79), Pyapôn (7·40) and Magwe (6·14). In Pyu the water supply is from shallow wells. In Moulmeingyun the water supply is taken from the river. A grant has been given to the Municipality by the Public Health Board for the construction of a protected water supply. In Pyapôn a severe epidemic broke out in April following upon the annual Pagoda festival. In Magwe the water supply is obtained from the river and from shallow wells. A new scheme for a protected supply has been given out on contract. In Sagaing a severe outbreak of 72 cases with 57 deaths occurred almost exclusively amongst those using the river water. This town requires a full-time Health Officer. Cholera was also severe in most of the Delta towns. In Henzada, which had 119 cases and 109 deaths, the water supply is from shallow wells and from the river. In Bassein, where the new tube well water has not yet been piped to the town, the epidemic was also severe. In Kyaiklat town the Circle Inspector of Police died of cholera and was kept in the house for 44 hours after death, during which time numerous friends and relatives visited the house. The Municipal President is of the opinion that the epidemic spread from this source.

Statement
VIB.

24. *Anti-Cholera Inoculations*.—In Municipalities, a total of 47,030

Year.	Provincial death rate on account of cholera.	Number of anti-cholera inoculations.
1924 ...	0·75	38,368
1925 ...	0·18	13,965
1926 ...	0·57	44,314
1927 ...	0·42	62,467
1928 ...	0·67	186,435

inoculations was carried out as compared with 24,750 in 1927. In rural areas the increase was much greater, a total of 139,405 having been done during the year as compared with 37,717 in 1927. Among the districts, Meiktila heads the list with 50,096, followed by Akyab with 13,249 inoculations.

The table in the margin shows the total number of inoculations against cholera carried out in the province year by year since this measure was introduced.

Statement
VI-A.

25. *Small-pox (Rural)*.—The 1928 rate was 0·20 and the five-yearly mean 0·19. The districts principally affected during the year were Toungoo (1·08), Akyab (0·86), Lower Chindwin (0·42), Thayetmyo (0·32), Sagaing (0·32), Yamèthin (0·30), Pegu (0·28), Myingyan (0·24), Shwebo (0·23) and Insein (0·21).

In the *Toungoo* District the epidemic was the worst since 1910 and continued throughout the year. One case of inoculation was detected in the month of September and the inoculator was prosecuted. Three village headmen were proceeded against for failure to report cases.

Akyab was severely affected, the last severe epidemic having been in 1922. Kyauktaw and Ponnagyun Townships were most affected. As usual, the great majority of the cases were adults. During the last quarter of the year, Myohaung Township became infected. It is hoped that vaccination under the 1928 Act of unprotected Chittagonian coolies entering Akyab Port will have some effect in reducing the incidence of small-pox throughout the district, but to be really effective vaccination stations will need to be opened on the land routes as well as the sea route.

In the *Yamèthin* District this year's epidemic was severe and the disease here also was prevalent throughout the year except the month of November. In the village of Okpho in the Yamèthin Township, although there were 27 attacks, no news was received until five weeks after the onset. A similar delay in reporting cases was noted throughout the district and the special feature of the epidemic was the reprehensible laxity in notifying early cases. Many small fines for failure to report were inflicted, but it is, to say the least, doubtful if these small fines have any serious deterrent action. In the Lewè Township, a woman was charged with the illegal practice of small-pox inoculation and was fined Rs. 15 which appears a very inadequate punishment.

In *Henzada* District, Burmese Se-Sayas started inoculation and the infection was distributed widely affecting many villages.

In the *Meiktila* and *Myingyan* Districts the vaccination campaign was seriously hampered by the fact that vaccination is not compulsory. These two districts have not yet accepted compulsory vaccination and it is obvious from the annual occurrence of widespread small-pox in them that an extension of the Act is most essential.

Tavoy District is generally free from small-pox, but during the year two cases occurred in the Peindaw village, Thayetchaung Township. With commendable promptitude, a segregation camp was erected about a mile from the village, the cases were isolated, and the villagers were all re-vaccinated, while intensive vaccination and revaccination was carried out in the neighbouring villages. The effectiveness of the measures adopted is demonstrated by the fact that the disease did not spread beyond the two original cases.

In the *Myaungmya* District, the District Health Officer remarks "Although vaccinal protection is good, it is not high enough by itself to protect the people from small-pox. I attribute the complete freedom we enjoyed from epidemics of small-pox to the absence of inoculators."

26. *Small-pox (Urban)*.—The urban rate for the current year as well as for the last five years is noted in the margin. Much the most severe outbreak during the year occurred in Pyawbwè where there were 84 attacks with 59 deaths. The last outbreak appeared in this town in 1913 when there were 10 deaths. Considerable difficulty was experienced in dealing with the epidemic owing to concealment of cases. Eight individuals were fined for omission to report, the fines ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 which appears a very inadequate punishment for so serious an offence. Out of the 84 cases, 69 were among unvaccinated persons. It is obvious that the vaccination in this area is very unsatisfactory. A large proportion of these cases was among children up to 10 years of age. The District Health Officer states it was found that the vaccinator who works for both Yamèthin and Pyawbwè towns was not working satisfactorily and was letting off the parents on slight excuse and failing to trace them later on. The work of this vaccinator is being made the subject of an enquiry. Other towns fairly heavily infected were Allanmyo (4·01), Thayetmyo (2·79), Toungoo (2·74), Minbya (2·58), Shwedaung (2·53) and Ye-U (2·18).

Statement
VI-B.

27. *Small-pox treated in Hospitals*.—One thousand five hundred and four cases of small-pox were treated in Contagious Diseases Hospitals and Isolation Wards, 1,227 of these being in the Contagious Diseases Hospitals at Rangoon, Akyab and Moulmein. Of the total number treated, 951 showed old vaccination marks. Two hundred and nine deaths occurred among the 488 cases showing no vaccination marks giving a percentage of 42·83 while 84 deaths occurred among the 951 cases showing previous marks of vaccination giving a percentage of 8·83

28. *Plague*.—As usual, the Arakan Division remained free while the districts of Tavoy and Mergui were also free. The District Health Officer, Tavoy, fears that, when the railway extends to his district, the local immunity from plague may disappear. This immunity from plague in the Arakan Division and in the Mergui and Tavoy Districts we believe to be due to the rat flea distribution, figures so far as obtained indicating that there is a preponderance in these districts of *Ixenopsylla astia*, a poor transmitter of the disease as compared with *xenopsylla cheopis* which is the principal transmitter.

Statements II
& XII.

While the Mandalay rural area shows a death rate from plague of only 0·15 during the course of the year Mandalay town records the high rate

of 5·25. The General Hospital in Mandalay became infected during the year, and the Local Government, on the representation of the Civil Surgeon, intervened and ordered the Municipal Committee to de-rat the hospital area.

Statement
VI-A.

29. *Plague (Rural)*.—The death rate for the year is 0·18, which is the highest figure recorded since 1923 when the rate was 0·30.

The districts principally affected were Meiktila (1·21), Myingyan (0·84), Sagaing (0·74) and Insein (0·54).

In Meiktila District, with the exception of 1920, plague has been present every year since its introduction, and may be said to have become endemic. Most of the cases occurred in the Meiktila Township, and the centre for spread appears to be the Meiktila town bazaar. Owing to the rapid development of the epidemic, three Sub-Assistant Surgeons and three Deputy Myoôks were posted to the district to conduct an inoculation campaign. Unfortunately there was much delay in the reporting of cases and also much concealment. For example, in Aungtha village, from which only rat mortality had been reported, the Assistant District Health Officer found on inspection that there had already been 20 deaths from plague, which had not been recorded in the death register, the cases having been concealed with the connivance of the headman.

In Myingyan the epidemic was the worst since 1918, only the Taungtha and Kyaukpadaung Townships remaining free.

In Sagaing District, more than half the deaths occurred in Sagaing Township. The epidemic Sub-Assistant Surgeon on special duty is of opinion that the disease broke out first among the coolies working on the Sagaing Bridge.

In the Insein District, the Taikkyi and Paukkan Townships have been as usual the worst affected. In the month of May the disease appeared in Hlègu; the source of infection being the very insanitary bazaar with its congested surrounding area. From Hlègu the infection spread to the neighbouring village of Tamangyi; other villages, which have not permanent markets but only a few paddy godowns, escaping completely.

The Magwe District was infected this year more heavily than in any previous year since 1910. Magwe Town itself was the centre of infection. In Kwingyi the early cases were reported by the headman as Mak-aw-lam.

In the Yamèthin, Minbu, Shwebo and Kyauksè Districts, plague was also severe during the year.

Statement
VI-B.

30. *Plague (Urban)*.—Three thousand one hundred and eighty-seven deaths are recorded giving a ratio of 2·54 compared with a quinquennial mean of 2·65. Only 14 towns were free from plague during the year. High rates are recorded from Minhla (11·49), a town which has had a

yearly visitation of this disease since 1914 ; from Kyaikto (11'44), which is a particularly insanitary municipality ; from Pakôkku (10'61) the severest epidemic since 1910 ; from Nyaung-U (9'87) ; from Zigôn (9'54), and from Minbu (9'44).

		Shwedaung, Yenangyaung, Nyaunglebin, Myingyan, Wakèma
	Deaths.	Magwe, Thônzè, Kyauksè, Ngathaingyaung,
1925	... 162	Ye-U, Mandalay and Prome were also heavily
1926	... 382	infected. In Wakèma it is recorded that the rats
1927	... 278	in most houses live in the roofs during day-time
1928	... 782	and the people object to their being driven out.

In Mandalay the figures for the last few years have been noted in the margin.

This town is in my opinion the dirtiest of any of the large towns in Burma.

Plague in Burma is pre-eminently a disease of towns, associated with such fundamental matters as neglect of rubbish removal and general cleanliness ; and with careless uncontrolled storage of grain in premises quite unsuited for the purpose. All wholesale grain dealers should be obliged by bye-laws to store grain in properly constructed rat-free godowns. The general state of dirt prevailing throughout most of our Burmese towns is a matter to which most Municipal Committees pay little attention. Education undoubtedly in time will have the effect in raising the standard of house and street cleanliness throughout the country, but this effect through education alone will be slow in coming, and it appears that if we are to hope to check the course of the present great plague epidemic, we must take stronger central action than we have done in the past to stimulate Local Bodies to a sense of their responsibility. We are now at a stage in Burma similar to that obtaining in England about 1,848 when, to quote from Sir Malcolm Morris, "The current conception of a local authority was that of a body with power to do as it pleased, even if it were pleased to do foolish things, or to do nothing." At present the most noticeable feature in Municipalities throughout the country is local inertia coupled with resentment towards all attempts at central control. The existing powers of central control are insufficient, and similar steps to those taken in England to secure it will inevitably have to be taken here.

Regarding plague in Meiktila town, the District Health Officer writes "From time to time it has been pointed out to the Municipal authorities that the conditions in and around the bazaar are most favourable for the breeding of rats and that unless building bye-laws are introduced it will not be possible to prevent the recurrence of the epidemic every year. The town is a focus of infection in the district and epidemics in the district can be traced to the Meiktila bazaar." On this remark, the Municipal President comments "I do not agree." One wonders upon what grounds his disagreement is based and what

value it has as a contribution to the plague problem in Meiktila town and district.

31. *Anti-Plague Inoculation*.—The following table shows the urban, rural, and provincial figures, for plague death-rate, and the number of inoculations carried out during the year :—

Year.	Urban.		Rural.		Provincial	
	Death rate.	Number of inoculations.	Death rate.	Number of inoculations.	Death rate.	Number of inoculations.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1927 ...	2·00	60,235	0·11	42,624	0·32	102,859
1928 ...	2·54	47,035	0·18	54,107	0·46	101,142

Meiktila District returns the highest number of inoculations, namely, 11,567. In this district there has been excellent co-operation between District Officers and the Public Health staff. The District Health Officer and the Assistant District Health Officer deserve to be congratulated on the results. I also desire to thank the Deputy Commissioner for his energetic help. In this district the Wunthanu element has been strong for a number of years, and has consistently opposed public health progress, and by spreading false information, has hampered inoculation both against plague and cholera. The following extract from the diary of the late Dr. U Lay Gyi, Epidemic Sub-Assistant Surgeon on plague duty in the Meiktila District, is of interest. He describes his visit to a plague infected village. "4th February 1928 : Leiklat—visited the village with the headman of Thedaw village-tract and found that all the people had evacuated the village and lodged in small palm-leaf huts out in the fields. As soon as they saw us coming towards their huts, all the inmates with the children fled towards the jungle as if we were their enemies." The people refused anti-plague inoculation.

Statements
II and IX.

32. *Fevers (Provincial)*.—The term "fevers" as used in our statistical reports covers a multitude of conditions which it is impossible for the unlearned village headmen to differentiate. It does not, however, include cholera, plague and small-pox, which it is expected the headman should be able to recognize as such. It is interesting to contrast in this connection the death rate from "fevers" in the urban and rural areas, which in the case of the rural areas was 7·34 and in urban areas 5·21, with the recorded death rate from "respiratory diseases" which is returned from rural areas as 0·28 and from urban areas as 7·60. It will be seen that the recorded death rate from respiratory diseases in urban areas is 27 times as great as that from rural areas, indicating that the average village headman tends to report many deaths from respiratory diseases under the heading of fevers whereas in towns, where verification of the cause of deaths is checked by a medical man, deaths from respiratory diseases are returned under their correct heading.

The urban death rate was 5·21 and the rural death rate 7·34.

Rural.—Particularly high rates were returned from the following eight districts—Tavoy (18·43), Kyauksè (13·71), Thayetmyo (12·78), Minbu (12·16), Prome (12·33), Akyab (12·22), Pakôkku (11·37) and Mergui (10·32). Statement
VIA.

Thayetmyo.—During the year malaria in a very virulent form, almost epidemic in character was experienced throughout the district, and the District Health Officer attributes this to the excessively heavy rainfall interspersed with fairly long periods of dry weather producing conditions congenial to mosquito breeding.

In *Minbu*, a notoriously malarious district, a malaria survey of the Pwinbyu and Mezali areas was carried out during the course of the year by Dr. Feegrade.

Akyab records a steadily high rate since 1912. The deaths classified under fevers are probably chiefly due to malaria which is prevalent throughout the district. On account of its widespread character and the fact that infection occurs in early youth, the District Health Officer holds that villagers become so used to it that it is looked upon as a normal condition. The seriousness of chronic malaria and the absence of proper treatment has not yet been realized.

Mergui.—Malaria occurred in epidemic form during the year and an Epidemic Sub-Assistant Surgeon was deputed for three months to deal with the outbreak which was most severe in the Palaw Township. It was observed that some of the village headmen though required to stock cinchona febrigue tablets for sale did not do so.

Urban.—In towns the fevers are classified under their several headings. We are therefore able to give more accurate statistics. Of the 6,532 deaths under the group heading fevers in towns, 2,559 were due to malaria, 513 to enteric, 19 to cerebro-spinal meningitis, 207 to measles, 1 to acute poliomyelitis, 140 to influenza and the very large figure of 3,093 to 'other fevers.' Statements
VIB and
VIB (a).

Malaria.—The death rate from malaria in towns was 2·04 as opposed to 1·90 in 1927 and a five-yearly mean of 1·85. Exceptionally high rates were returned from Shwegyin (12·50), Pyawbwe (10·63), Myinmu (9·55), Kyaikto (8·93), Taungdwingyi (8·56) and Kyaiklat (7·81).

Mandalay.—Deaths recorded as due to malaria are tending to increase year by year in this town. In 1926 there were 398 deaths recorded from malaria, in 1927 432 and in 1928 514. A study of the incidence of malaria in the several 'quarters' of the town shows that the mortality is particularly high in the outskirts which are in proximity to paddy fields, and in the low-lying quarters of the town where the ground remains swampy for several months in the year. Mandalay is unfortunate in being surrounded by very malarious country and this year it had the added disadvantage of an exceptionally heavy rainfall. Unfortunately the surface drainage system of the town has been allowed Statement
VIB (a).

to silt up through neglect, and this is probably an important factor in the recent increase of the disease.

Statement
VIB (a).

Enteric Fever.—High rates for enteric fever were recorded from Kyaiklat (3·36), Pyapôn (3·21), Wakèma (1·30), Pyinmana (1·14) and Mandalay (1·07). Unfortunately in many of these towns the diagnosis of the great majority of cases remained unconfirmed by Widal's reaction or by blood culture. In Mandalay, where the cases have been more accurately diagnosed, the disease is endemic and increasing. It is interesting to note that whereas during the last few years the deaths from enteric have shown a tendency to vary inversely as the deaths from malaria, during 1928 there is a pronounced increase under both headings. Endemic enteric in Mandalay should be attributed to the defective system of nightsoil removal and to the poor water supply.

33. *Cinchona Febrifuge Tablets.*—Cinchona Febrifuge—

Opening Balance	...	150,200	tablets of 4 grains each.
Quantity manufactured during the year.		3,651,600	tablets of 4 grains each.
	Total	...	3,801,800 tablets of 4 grains each.
Issues to Treasury Officers and others.		3,626,200	tablets of 4 grains each.
Closing Balance	...	175,600	

Treasuries sold during the year 3,370,800 tablets as against 4,101,100 in 1927, the greater part of the decrease this year being in the districts of Southern Shan States, Northern Shan States, Myitkyina, Akyab and Bassein.

Altogether 973,600 tablets were distributed free in 14 districts as against 814,400 tablets in 1927. Free issues on a large scale were given in the Katha, Kyauksè, Chin Hills and Myitkyina Districts. The consumption of quinine per head of population varied considerably from district to district being greatest in Bhamo, where in all probability a certain amount found its way across the frontier to China.

The fever mortality in those districts showing the highest death-rate from this cause together with the quinine consumed per head of population is indicated in the table immediately below:—

District.	Fever Death-rate.	Quinine consumed.	
		1927.	1928.
Tavoy	17·90	1·81	2·25
Kyauksè	13·30	0·50	4·19
Thayetmyo	12·35	1·08	0·92
Minbu	12·22	1·08	0·44
Akyab	11·72	1·79	1·18
Mergui	11·68	4·02	5·22
Prome	11·31	1·15	0·70
Pakôkku	11·13	0·32	0·55

During the year by order of the Local Government the wholesale price of a packet of cinchona febrifuge containing 200 four-grain tablets was raised from Re. 1-2-0 to Re. 1-4-0. The retail price to the public of the "treatments" containing 20 tablets each remains fixed at Rs. 0-2-6 so that the loss falls upon the middleman dealer whose commission is reduced from 6 annas to 4 annas per packet. Further minor modifications have also been made in the rules for the sale of quinine authorising the Director of Public Health to issue cinchona febrifuge tablets to Government servants at the wholesale rate of Re. 1-4-0 per packet and allowing the license to retail vendors, formerly issued on an annual tenure, to remain valid until withdrawn or cancelled by Government.

Cholera Tablets.—Twenty-two thousand five hundred cholera tablets, each containing 2 gr. Potas Permanganate, were issued during the year in two districts only, Myaungmya (20,000) and Amherst (2,500).

Eye Lotion Tablets.—Thirty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty of these tablets, which contained each 3 grains boric acid and $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains zinc sulphate were issued during the year as compared with 15,000 in 1927.

34. *Dysentery and Diarrhœa.*—The provincial rate for the year was 0·86 as compared with a five-yearly mean of 0·75.

Statements
II, VIA,
VIB & X.

Rural.—The death rate was 0·64 compared with 0·52 for the five-yearly average. Tavoy (1·69), Prome (1·28), Meiktila (1·08), Akyab (1·00), Bassein (0·98), Pakôkku (0·98), Thaton (0·92) and Shwebo (0·90) returned the highest rates.

Urban.—The figure for 1928 was 2·60 compared with a five-yearly mean of 2·55. Highest death-rates were returned from Kyaikto (10·32), Pyapôn (7·15), Insein (5·87), Kyaiklat (5·64) and Moulmeingyun (5·56).

35. *Respiratory Diseases.*—The death rate of 1·13 compares with 1·02 for the five-yearly period and is the highest figure since 1920. In most districts the male death rate in these diseases is considerably higher than the female.

Statements
II, VIA,
VIB, VIB
(a) & XI.

Rural.—This year's figure of 0·28 compares with a figure of 0·26 for the five-yearly mean. Amherst, Akyab and Tavoy returned much the highest death rates from respiratory diseases.

Tuberculosis is not as yet a disease of importance in the rural areas of Burma.

Urban.—In marked contrast to the low death rates from respiratory diseases recorded in the rural areas, we have very high death rates returned by towns under the heading "Respiratory Diseases", deaths from which group are only exceeded by the *omnium gatherum* of undiagnosed

cases known as 'all other causes'. The 1928 death rate for respiratory diseases was 7.60 compared with a five-yearly mean of 6.94. It will be noted that the death rate in urban areas is nearly 27 times that prevailing in rural areas. The figure for 1928 is the highest on record. There is reason for believing that deaths from respiratory diseases are on the increase in the larger towns of Burma. In towns we are able to divide up the respiratory group into several separate diseases and out of the 9,532 deaths recorded in 1928 in this group 2,060 or 21.61 per cent. were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 3,755 (39.39 per cent.) to Pneumonia, and 3,717 (38.99 per cent.) to "other respiratory diseases." The death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Pneumonia has been increasing for some years past and this year's rates under each heading are the highest on record.

Myaungmya Town.—Diseases of the respiratory system are alarmingly on the increase. More than one-third of the total death rate this year was recorded as due to respiratory affections. The District Health Officer considers that much of this mortality is due to tuberculosis complicated by pneumonia, and points out that most of the villages are flooded during a considerable part of the year.

Moulmeingyun.—Sixty-two deaths out of a total of 341 were due to respiratory diseases, 33 being from tuberculosis of the lungs and 23 from pneumonia.

In *Thaton* and *Ma-ubin* also, the Health Officers are of opinion that tuberculosis is increasing and in *Thatôn* the need is stressed for improved building bye-laws.

36. *Beri-beri.*—The disease is registered as a separate entity only in towns; hence it is possible to give only the urban death rate, which is 0.35 compared with a five-yearly mean of 0.19. The rather marked increase is in my opinion largely due to improved diagnosis. The disease occurred this year both in *Mawlaik* and *Toungoo* towns. Among rural areas, deaths occurred in *Pyapôn* and *Akyab* districts. In *Mergui* it is said to be prevalent among the coolies working in the Mines and in the Rubber Estates. In the Upper *Chindwin*, the District Health Officer remarks that the disease is severe and thinks that from year to year its limits are spreading. An outbreak of a somewhat explosive nature occurred in some of the villages of the *Amherst* District in September and October, and an Epidemic Sub-Assistant Surgeon was placed on special duty. A pamphlet on *beri-beri* was prepared and issued to the public through the Publicity Bureau towards the end of the year.

37. *Yaws.*—Epidemic Sub-Assistant Surgeon *Kan Mra Thoo* was employed on the investigation of *Yaws* in the *Katha* District during six months of the year. Thirty-six villages out of 53 were found to be infected. The disease is widespread in the *Indaw*, *Katha* and *Tigyaing*.

Townships. The majority of the cases found were chronic, the commonest site of the lesion being the soles of the feet. During the rainy season, the plantar lesions become exacerbated and owing to the painful cracks and fissures which develop patients are unable to walk. General skin eruptions were seen only in two and the disease apparently has a predilection for the soles of the feet and the lower leg. Juxta-articular nodules over hips and knees were frequently seen and the characteristic raspberry lesions were frequent in children and observed sometimes growing out of a fissure on the soles of the feet. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kan Mra Thoo notes the low level of personal cleanliness in the people among whom Yaws is endemic and states that the local belief is that the disease is spread by biting insects. He suggests that leeches may play a part in the spread of the disease, a theory which is supported by the frequent infection of the feet and the lower part of the legs. The District Health Officer, Mergui, notes that special attention has been directed towards the treatment of Yaws in Victoria Point during the three years following upon the survey carried out there by the Public Health Department, and that the people have begun to appreciate the treatment, and to realize that it is greatly superior to the methods employed by Se Sayas.

38. *Leprosy*.—The urban death rate was 0·17. Minbu, Nyaung-U, Pakôkku, Taungdwingyi and Myingyan record the highest death rate from this disease. In the Upper Chindwin a list of lepers has been prepared by the Deputy Commissioner, but requires verification by the District Health Officer. This is an important step and it is to be hoped that all District Health Officers will in course of time open registers of known lepers within their districts.

Statement
VIB (a).

Lepers entering by sea.—Ten cases of leprosy arriving in the Port of Rangoon by sea were detected at the Port Health Station, Rangoon, and all were allowed to proceed to their destination.

39. *Venereal Diseases*.—No statistics other than attendance at hospitals exist in Burma by which to gauge the prevalence of these diseases, and the country is certainly not prepared for compulsory notification, nor will be for many years to come. These diseases are more liable to concealment than any other, and owing to the mode of spread they have been the last of the large groups of diseases to be dealt with even in highly developed countries by modern public health methods. To hope for any marked diminution in their incidence in Burma before we have built up a basic Public Health Service or begun to influence the habits of the people to any appreciable extent in the direction of improved environmental hygiene is useless. The report of the Delegation of the British Social Hygiene Council has now been published, but it is inadvisable to pin too much faith to that Delegation being able to prescribe a panacea for these intractable social diseases.

SECTION IX.

CIVIL SANITARY WORKS.

40. *Expenditure on Civil Sanitary Works.*—Out of a total sum of Rs. 82,84,542 spent during the year, Rs. 68,39,554 were spent in towns and Rs. 14,44,998 in rural areas. The provincial percentage of total expenditure on Civil Sanitary Works to total income was 17·24, the percentage in towns was 22·89 and in districts 7·95. Of the total provincial income from all sources 4·67 per cent was spent on water works, 1·23 per cent. on drainage and 5·74 per cent on conservancy. More detailed information on Civil Sanitary Works is given in Statement A.

41. *Provincial Public Health Board.*—Eighteen projects were considered by the Board during the year compared with 26 in 1927. The Projects Sub-Committee held four meetings and the General Board three meetings. Grants sanctioned totalled Rs. 2,37,315 compared with Rs. 3,81,397 in the year 1927. A recommendation was made by the Board to the Local Government for the preparation of a geological survey of Rangoon and its environs in connection with the Rangoon water supply scheme. This was carried out and the report was received after the close of the year. The detailed report of the Board is published as Appendix B.

42. *Public Water Supplies* :—Bassein.—A piped water supply has not yet been completed for this town. The Committee has been advised to proceed with the proposed pipe distribution system from the Kanthonzin tube well. A grant of Rs. 10,000 was received by this Committee from the Public Health Board in 1927 in order to dig ten surface wells. The Commissioner writes. "The seven wells which have been dug appear to have been dug in unsuitable places, and the water gives out when it is most wanted. Only seven wells were actually dug and the Committee are now asking to be exempted from the obligation of digging three more wells." The money expended upon these wells would appear to have been wasted.

In Meiktila, where the need for a piped water supply was pointed out to the Municipality, the Committee is not in favour of the scheme because it will mean increased taxation.

Regarding Shwebo, where a piped supply is under construction, the Commissioner remarks "The water supply scheme is beyond the resources of the Committee, which it should not have been allowed to touch without adequate staff or supervision. The President has given me a verbal undertaking to get the Committee to ask the Water and Sewerage Engineer to take over the work, but no application from the Committee has reached me yet."

In Tavoy, a town of 27,480 population, the drinking water supply is still exclusively from shallow wells. There is reason to believe that a good deal of enteric fever passes undiagnosed in this town. The Committee has hitherto shown little interest in the health of the people.

In Akyab the existing pipe distribution system has become old and defective, and a scheme is under consideration for renewing the pipes.

In Tharrawaddy there is an old tube well from which water is supplied to some parts of the town. Most of the hydrants are broken down. Even from those still working, water is supplied for only one hour in the morning and one hour in the evening. An improved scheme is under consideration.

Kyaiklat water supply is again giving trouble owing to breakdown of the distribution system. Although Government offered a free grant of Rs. 35,000 and a loan of Rs. 35,000, the Committee was unwilling on the plea of poverty to impose the additional water tax which would be required. The Deputy Commissioner points out that the Committee's usual dirge about heavy taxation is all nonsense as the Committee's taxation incidence is only Rs. 3-3-10 compared with an average of Rs. 3-14-2 for the whole province.

At Nyaunglebin a piped water supply scheme is nearing completion, while the Pyapôn scheme is making rapid progress. Other schemes are in progress at Magwè and Pyawbwé.

The Myingyan water supply from four artesian wells was opened on the 4th September 1928. In this town a local Chettiar Mr. O.C.O. Alagappa is reported to have supplied three stand pipes and eight water tanks for animals in various parts of the town at his own cost. A correspondent in the local press writes in this connection. "According to Buddhist faith, ten great benefits are believed to be derived from the offering of water." One wonders why wealthy Buddhists do not come forward to obtain these benefits by financing the supply of pure water in their towns

In Mandalay, where the provision of a good water supply has been the subject of long and anxious consideration on the part of Government for a number of years, there is an existing system of tube-well supply which consists of eight wells tested at the time of their construction to be capable of supplying nearly 2½ million gallons of water per day. At the present moment, only three of these wells are functioning and the condition of the pumping plants, storage tanks, piping and distribution system, shows clear signs of serious and long standing neglect. The municipality has had no qualified engineer for some considerable time.

The wastage of water in public water supplies throughout the country is becoming a serious factor, particularly so in Rangoon, where

the necessity for controlling waste is very important. Rangoon Corporation might borrow a leaf from Hongkong, a town of approximately similar population and having a similar climate. The following extract is taken from a Hongkong newspaper, dated the 29th October 1928 :—

“Sergeant Henderson charged a coolie, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning, for wasting water at a fountain in Mallory Street. According to the Sergeant, while on beat at 1-30 this morning, he saw the defendant fill a kerosine tin with water at the fountain. Then, without turning off the water, defendant crossed the street with the filled tin and returned with an empty one. For about 45 seconds the water ran to waste before defendant returned. A fine of \$ 3 or in default six days' hard labour was imposed.”

Metering of all house connections and careful prevention of waste at public stand pipes would go far towards solving the immediate water shortage question in Rangoon.

43. *Conservancy*.—There is an increasing tendency in municipalities in Burma to change over from bullock cart to motor car conservancy. During the year, Sandoway, Insein, Thatôn, Pyinmana and Taunggyi adopted the motor removal system for rubbish. Yamèthin and Kalaw adopted it for both rubbish and excreta, while Mergui adopted it for excreta only. Altogether 25 municipalities now remove refuse by motor car and 9 remove excreta in the same manner. Pegu, Myaungmya, Ma-ubin and Danubyu are considering proposals to adopt the motor system.

A small but dwindling number of municipalities still have their conservancy and rubbish removal carried out for them on the contract system. I have seen no instance of this system working well and free from abuse in any municipality in Burma. In Pyapôn, the District Health Officer remarks “the state of night conservancy of the main town however continues to be in the same deplorable condition as mentioned in my previous reports” on which the Deputy Commissioner comments : “The Committee is certainly neglecting a primary duty”.

The Mandalay conservancy system is full of defects and must play an important part in the dissemination of enteric which has become widely prevalent and endemic in that town. The Health Officer states “it is proposed now that the wooden buckets be done away with and motor transport be adopted.”

44. *Anti-Malarial Operations*.—Two surveys were carried out during the year, one at Mezali in the Minbu District by Dr. Feegrade assisted by Epidemic Sub-Assistant Surgeon U Ba Shin (II), and the second at Shwenyaung, the new railway terminus in the Southern Shan States, by Epidemic Sub-Assistant Surgeon U Tin. The reports of these two surveys are still under consideration, but it is hoped to publish them in due course. Both were shown to be highly malarious.

In connection with the Malaria Survey of Hsipaw Town carried out in 1926, Epidemic Sub-Assistant Surgeon S. C. Banerjee was placed on special duty at Hsipaw for about half the year to carry out anti-malaria work. Under his supervision, the town was cleared of much of its scrub jungle : the Payagyi tank was drained ; the Yehaw tank was weeded, and the water level raised and lowered at weekly intervals ; swamps in the railway compound and its vicinity were filled in and other swampy areas drained ; while the banks of many of the canals passing through the town were straightened out, and other areas which could not be drained were oiled. The expenses of the work were met by the Hsipaw State and it is hoped that they State will continue its anti-malaria efforts which it has so energetically begun. Difficulties have, of course, been met and these can only be overcome by time and patience, but the work already done has had an excellent educative effect. As an instance of one of the difficulties experienced, the Superintendent, Northern Shan States, remarks : " I may mention that, when we were congratulating ourselves on having eliminated mosquitoes from certain streams, they promptly appeared in the rice fields, where previously they did not exist. "

In Akyab, anti-malaria work is steadily proceeding in a small way since funds for more extensive work are not obtainable. Three big tanks and various excavations have been filled up and the sources of the Jallia Creek in the Pelegaung quarter are being reclaimed. All pools and tanks breeding anopheles have been regularly treated during the rains with crude oil.

In Kyaukpyu little has been done this year pending the appointment of a committee to advise the Local Government on anti-malaria measures in this fever-ridden spot.

Bhamo is also waiting for a meeting of experts on the spot to decide the permanent policy to be adopted there. In Mawlaik and Lashio, efforts have been made to follow the lines suggested by the Mosquito Survey. Mawlaik is a very difficult problem to deal with, but the position in Lashio is more hopeful and an Anti-Malaria Sub-Committee formed under the Presidentship of Mr. G. E. Harvey, I.C.S., is energetically tackling the question.

Dr. Feegrade inspected the Public Works Department Nyaunggyat camp in the Kyauksè District in the months of April and May and found the camp at that period of the year free from transmitting mosquitoes.

Dr. Feegrade held charge of the Provincial Malaria Bureau throughout the year assisted by Epidemic Sub-Assistant Surgeon U Tin.

45. *Port Health Department, Rangoon.*—The most important feature in the working of the Port Health Department during the year was the introduction of re-vaccination under the Vaccination Amendment Act of 1928. Under this Act, which came into force on the 1st August, 553 vessels

were inspected and all passengers coming under the provisions of the Act were re-vaccinated. The actual number of operations performed during the year totalled 138,858 compared with a total of 42,353 for the preceding year.

Three hundred and fifty-three in-coming vessels were disinfected during the year while ten out-going vessels were fumigated. The usual inspection of crews and passengers of both in-coming and out-going vessels was carried out and their baggage and effects disinfected where necessary.

In addition to this routine work, a number of candidates of the Port Commissioners' establishment were medically examined and as usual the Port Commissioners' Dispensary was managed by the Port Health Officer and his staff, the average daily attendance being 148.

Early in the year, a rat-flea survey of the port area was begun by the staff of the Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health in co-operation with the Port Health Department and assisted financially by the Indian Research Fund Association.

SECTION X.

PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS AND GENERAL REMARKS.

46. *Director of Public Health and Assistant Directors of Public Health.*—At the beginning of the year, Lieutenant-Colonel Bisset, I.M.S., held charge of the Public Health Department, Lieutenant-Colonel Jolly was first Assistant Director and Major Bilderbeck was second Assistant Director. Lieutenant-Colonel Jolly proceeded on leave on the 14th March 1928; and Dr. Anklesaria officiated, Lieutenant-Colonel Jolly returned from leave on the 20th November 1928 and on Lieutenant-Colonel Bisset proceeding on long leave on the 7th November 1928 officiated as Director of Public Health, having Major Bilderbeck and Dr. Anklesaria as Assistant Directors.

Inspections of the following places were carried out during the year by the Director and Assistant Directors :—

Akyab, Sandoway, Bassein, Moulmein, Insein, Shwèbo, Katha, Bahmo, Myitngè, Pegu, Shwèdaung, Prome, Paungdè, Meiktila, Toungoo, Ma-ubin, Kyaiklat, Thônzè, Letpadan, Zigôn, Pyapôn, Tharrawaddy, Thatôn, Kyaikto, Nyaunglèbin and Sagaing.

In November 1928, Dr. Anklesaria investigated an enteric epidemic in Mandalay Town. In December 1928, Lieutenant-Colonel Jolly attended the All-India Conference of Research Workers at Calcutta.

47. *Work of the Hygiene Publicity Bureau.*—This Bureau is a branch of the Public Health Department. Dr. Shwe Ge assumed charge on

the 13th January relieving Dr. San Hla Aung who proceeded on leave. A great deal of work was carried out during the year and the Bureau, which has now established itself as a successful concern, has carried out an active programme. The Hygiene Publicity Officer visited 19 towns and a number of villages during the year, carrying out in each place visited a series of talks to local people, lantern lectures and cinema demonstrations. Largely as a result of his efforts, health societies were formed at Tavoy, Mergui, Magwè, Thayetmyo, Thatôn and Taikkyi, and moribund societies were revived at Myaungmya, Ma-ubin, Pyapôn and Pegu. Nine schools were also visited for health propaganda purposes. The Department's locally prepared cinema film entitled "The Village Well" was shown on 26 occasions during the year and has been much appreciated. It has been decided to obtain another reprint of this film. The Hygiene Publicity Officer also arranged with the Editor of the *Headman's Gazette* for the publication weekly of an article dealing with health topics. Three new pamphlets on (1) The Care of Children, (2) Tonsils and Adenoids, and (3) Health Education for Schools, were prepared by the Bureau during the year and added to the stock of propaganda materials. Altogether well over a million copies of the Bureau's publications were distributed to the public throughout the country and 2,346,000 health pamphlets suitable for children have been supplied to the Director of Public Instruction for use in schools in the Province. Some of the District Health Officers carried out useful propaganda work during the year. I would specially mention the District Health Officer, Tharrawaddy, the District Health Officer, Northern Shan States, and the District Health Officer, Myitkyina. In addition to these officers, the Health Officer, Maymyo and the Rev. J. R. Boyles of the Methodist Mission Church gave valuable assistance by carrying out health propaganda work. Mention must be made also of the great deal of propaganda work that was carried out by the Epidemic Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Department, all of whom have been supplied with stocks of the Bureau's publication and who are required to carry out health publicity work as part of their duties. Several of these officers gave valuable assistance to the Department, but others have not done as much as they might and it is hoped that there will be a great increase in this type of work done by these Epidemic Sub-Assistant Surgeons during the next year. A summary of the Bureau's publications during the year is given as Appendix E. I wish to express my thanks to Dr. U Shwè Gè for the great interest he has taken in the work of the Bureau during the year.

48. *Medical Officer of Fairs and Festivals.*—Dr. Ba Kin, B.A., M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H., continued as the Medical Officer of Fairs and Festivals, His temporary appointment will terminate by February 1929 when a complete report of his work will be available for review.

49. *Assistant District Health Officers* were employed during the year in the Akyab, Prome, Bassein, Amherst, and Meiktila Districts. Dr. U Tha Gyaw proceeded to Calcutta on the 4th October to attend the D.P.H. Course there. Dr. Saw Kyaw Zit attended the Government of India malaria training class during the year. In the Akyab District Dr. U Tha Gyaw performed over 4,100 cholera inoculations during a severe epidemic which occurred there early in the year, while Dr. Ah Shoung in the Meiktila District carried out 4,300 plague and 15,300 cholera inoculations and deserves to be congratulated on an excellent year's work. The Assistant District Health Officers also carried out a great deal of valuable health publicity work.

50. *Scheme for Urban and Rural Health Officers.*—In pursuance of Local Government's Department of Public Health letter No. 29S25, dated the 20th January 1925, the Henzada Municipality appointed during the year a Health Officer on half-pay grant system with effect from the 1st May 1928. Unfortunately the officer became ill, went on leave from 12th July 1928 and eventually resigned his appointment from 1st September 1928. Thus at the end of the year only Akyab, Pegu and Prome Municipalities had full-time Health Officers on the half-pay grant system.

The schemes for the appointment of five Assistant Surgeons and 20 Sub-Assistant Surgeons in rural areas sanctioned in 1924 and for the appointment in urban areas of four Health Officers on the half-pay grant system sanctioned in 1925, were experimental. Subsequently the question of a full-time Public Health Service for both urban and rural areas was taken up in hand. Local Government's resolution No. 243S27, dated the 6th February 1928, sanctioned the introduction of the half-pay grant system to both rural and urban areas. Under the resolution each municipality having over 100,000 inhabitants should have one first class Health Officer and one second class Health Officer, while those having a population of 20,000 to 100,000 should have one first class Health Officer. Smaller municipalities having a population up to 20,000 may appoint second class Health Officers while still smaller municipalities are permitted to appoint part-time Health Officers. Each District Council should have a first class Health Officer. First class Health Officers must hold the Diploma in Public Health of an approved school. Second class Health Officers should be Sub-Assistant Surgeons who have received special training under the Director of Public Health and passed the prescribed examination.

On receipt of the Local Government's Resolution, a circular letter was issued to Town Committees, Municipalities and District Councils requesting them to intimate to this office as to whether they were prepared

to take advantage of the concession. Out of 28 District Councils only five accepted the scheme while five Municipal Committees and one Town Committee agreed to come in. In view of the unsatisfactory reception of this scheme by District Councils, proposals for limiting it to urban areas and for the appointment in rural areas of full-time Health Officers on a provincial basis are now under the consideration of the Local Government.

51. *Epidemic Sub-Assistant Surgeons.*—The sanctioned number of these remained at 20, but it was found necessary during the year to employ 8 additional ones. The work done by these officers is so important and their usefulness is becoming so generally recognised that it has been found impossible to meet the demands for their services. Application has been made to Government for an increase of their number to 50 which would provide one per district and a reserve of ten. In addition to their main work of combating epidemics, these Sub-Assistant Surgeons are employed between epidemics in general district health work. When one remembers that there is not a single district in Burma which has a full-time Health Officer, and that many of the Civil Surgeons officiating as Health Officers are prevented by pressure of their medical work from touring through the districts, it is readily understandable why these Epidemic Sub-Assistant Surgeons are in so great demand. Owing to the call for their services for epidemic duty during the year, as many as 28 have been employed at a time, the additional men over the sanctioned strength of 20 being obtained through the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals on a temporary basis. There is a proposal now before Government to give the Director of Public Health his own cadre of these men. The present arrangement is extremely wasteful. Sub-Assistant Surgeons from the Medical Department are deputed to the Public Health Department, where they are trained in public health work, and utilised in connection with epidemic and other health duties. At the end of three years, they elect whether to remain permanently with the Public Health Department or to revert to the Medical Department. Hitherto nearly all have elected to revert, and so long as they are not recruited specially for the Public Health Department, this wasteful system is bound to continue. During the year a large number of inoculations has been carried out by these Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The figures for the three years 1926, 1927 and 1928 are given in the margin and show a very satisfactory increase,

Years.	Cholera Inoculation.	Plague Inoculation.	17,820 birth and death entries and 3,600 cases of vaccination have also been verified.
1926 ...	13,370	4,290	
1927 ...	18,230	8,260	
1928 ...	57,220	12,590	

In addition to epidemic and general sanitary duty, several were employed on special work. U Aung Than, on return from malaria training in India, was posted for beri-beri duty to the Amherst District, Mr. K. Mra Thoo was on Yaws duty in the Katha District and Mr. S. C. Banerjee and U Ohn Pe were on malaria duty at Hsipaw and in Yamèthin District respectively. The work of oiling and trimming the margin of the Imperial Lakes of Bhamo for anti-malarial purposes was undertaken by U Aung Tha Hla while U Ba Shin (II) assisted Dr. Feegrade in a malaria survey in the Minbu District, and U Tin took charge of an important malaria survey of the Shwenyaung area in the Southern Shan States. U Ba Myit, U Hla Pe, Kan Ah Yoo, Maung Thin and U Aung Tha Hla have done particularly good work in connection with inoculation for plague and cholera.

I record with regret the death on the 20th October of Sub-Assistant Surgeon U Lay Gyi, a keen and promising student, while under training at the Harcourt Butler Institute.

52. *Public Health Inspectors' Training Class.*—Thirty-four students were admitted and 24 passed the final examination. There are signs that the class is becoming more popular, and it is hoped to train a large number of students during the coming year.

Public Health Inspectors in Urban and Rural Areas.—The number of Public Health Inspectors employed during the year was 119. Of these 35 were employed in the Corporation of Rangoon, 23 in rural areas under District Councils, 1 in Myitkyina District and 60 under the mufusil Municipal and Town Committees. Only 14 out of the 28 districts to which the Burma Rural Self-Government Act was extended employed Public Health Inspectors. Among those who have done good work mention may be made of Mr. K. A. Nathan in the Yamèthin District who according to the District Health Officer was the main source of strength in all public health activities, of late P. C. Muthuvelu Pillai who ably served the Henzada Municipality and of late C. J. Gnanapathy a promising young man who served the Municipal Committee, Prome. The first two were recipients of gold watches from Government in recognition of their services.

53. *Inspection of Plans of Government Buildings.*—During the year inspections by officers of this department were made of the offices of the District Magistrate, Rangoon, and the Collector of Rangoon. These inspections revealed serious sanitary defects. In the former case the building has been condemned as unfit for further use as a public

office and it is hoped that similar action will be taken to deal with the latter.

These instances indicate the advisability of periodical inspection of public buildings from the health point of view.

In regard to plans for the erection of new Government buildings, it has now been agreed that the preliminary drawing including site plans of all major works should be sent to the Director of Public Health for comment prior to their being placed before the Buildings Committee.

54. *Medical Inspection of Schools and School Children.*—Medical inspection is now compulsory in all Anglo-Vernacular, English, and Normal Schools. In Vernacular Schools, it is still optional. Reports were received from 117 schools this year compared with 108 in 1927. Out of 36,368 pupils on the roll in these schools 34,110, being 93·79 per cent were medically examined. Out of the total number examined, 60·38 per cent were found protected against small-pox by primary vaccination only, 33·86 per cent by re-vaccination, 3·55 per cent by small-pox itself, while 2·21 per cent were found unprotected. The most common defects found during the examination were defective teeth (19·95 per cent), enlarged tonsils (15·90 per cent), skin diseases (7·13 per cent), defective vision (6·31 per cent) and trachoma (4·76 per cent). A proposal mentioned in the Annual Report for 1926 for the creation of an appointment of an Assistant Director of Public Health for schools is under consideration of Government. In the meantime, the work of School Medical Officers of Health remains almost completely unchecked.

55. *Sanitary Condition of Mines.*—The report on the Burma Corporation Mines at Namtu along with a summary of the sanitary condition of the mines in other districts is published as Appendix C.

56. *The Burma Ghee Adulteration Act of 1917.*—This Act is still in operation although a Food and Drugs Act has now been passed. The question of the repeal of the former when the latter Act becomes operative is under consideration.

In 1927, 129 samples of ghee were examined and 54 found adulterated, giving a percentage of adulterated samples of 42. In 1928, 176 samples were taken and 26 returned adulterated, giving a percentage of adulterated samples of only 15. This would appear to indicate a marked improvement as a result of the Act but there are other factors in operation, such as the decisions of the Law Courts to be taken into account which complicate the issue.

There is a proposal now before Government to recruit a fully qualified Public Analyst who would be appointed Chemical Examiner for the purposes of the Ghee Adulteration Act.

Twenty cases this year together with eight carried over from last year were sent up for prosecution and 19 convictions were obtained, the fines realised amounting to Rs. 3,345 in 1928 as compared with Rs. 1,775 in 1927. Akyab Municipality sent four samples for examination out of which one was found adulterated and a successful prosecution instituted.

57. *The Burma Food and Drugs Act, 1928.*—This Act was passed in the month of February, its object being “to make better provision for the sale of food and drugs in a pure state in Burma.” Government rules contemplated in section 8 of the Act have not yet been formulated and therefore the provisions of the Act have not hitherto been extended to the territory of any local body. It is hoped that with the recruitment of a fully qualified analyst referred to in the previous paragraph it will be possible to go ahead with the preparation of standards and rules under this Act.

RANGOON, 13th July 1929.

G. JOLLY, *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Officiating Director of Public Health, Burma.

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APPENDIX A.

Narrative Progress Report of estimates prepared and works carried out by the Water and Sewerage Engineer, Public Works Department, Burma, for the year 1928.

I.—WATER SUPPLY.

1. *Tharrawaddy Jail*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 94,150 for water supply to Jail was prepared and submitted to the Inspector-General of Prisons, for sanction and allotment of funds.

2. *Military Police Lines and Stud Farm, Pyawbwè*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 9,000 for surface well elevated tank and installing pumping machinery for water supply scheme. Work completed.

3. *Military Police Lines and Stud Farm, Pyawbwè*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 8,622 for distribution system to water supply scheme. Work completed.

4. *Paungdè*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 5,040 for water supply scheme survey. The work is in progress.

5. *Rangoon University*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 36,606 for constructing a masonry tank 150,000 gallon capacity in three units complete. Work completed.

6. *Rangoon University*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 45,000 for constructing an elevated tank 100,000 gallon in two units raised 55 ft. high to bottom of tank complete with all fittings, etc. Work completed.

7. *Rangoon University*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 29,977 for sinking three additional 12" tube wells and Deep Well pump scheme for 5" tube well was prepared and submitted to the Secretary, Rangoon University Building Trust, through the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Burma.

8. *Rangoon University*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 47,282 for air lift pumping scheme, Rangoon University, was prepared and submitted to Secretary, Rangoon University Building Trust, through Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.

9. *Moulmein Jail*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 5,915 for providing a pumping plant for temporary water supply. Work completed.

10. *Moulmein Jail*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 7,784 for permanent water supply scheme. The work is in progress.

11. *Shwebo Jail*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 3,843 for water supply scheme. Work completed.

12. *New Mental Hospital, Tadagale*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 730 for providing 1½" G.I. pipe connection to 42" Hlawga main from reservoir. Work completed.

13. *New Mental Hospital, Tadagale.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 8,543 for sinking 6" experimental tube well at a site some 2,500 feet east of present tube wells for increased water supply. Work completed. This tube well was not successful.

14. *New Mental Hospital, Tadagale.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,940 for lifting up the tube wells, air and eduction pipe and refixing after repairing the leakage in the pipes. Work completed.

15. *New Mental Hospital, Tadagale.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,229 for fixing water meters for Lesser Staff quarters, Female Acute Block, Male Acute Block, Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent's quarters. The work is in progress.

16. *New Mental Hospital, Tadagale.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 28,261 for sinking a 10" Ashford Strainer tube well and putting in 5" strainer inside 6" tube well near Pazundaung Creek for water supply scheme. The work is in progress.

17. *New Mental Hospital, Tadagale.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 674 for contour survey of garden water supply. Work is in progress.

18. *New Mental Hospital, Tadagale.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 8,064 for temporary garden water supply. The work is in progress.

19. *Dufferin Hospital, Rangoon.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 531 for providing two lawn hydrants in front of main building. The work is in progress.

20. *Dufferin Hospital, Rangoon.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 536 for extending the old tube well and filling up the surface well. Work completed.

21. *Inspector's quarters No. 1, North Bazaar Road, Rangoon.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 746 for providing a water supply to the quarters. Work completed.

22. *Tamwe Police Station, Rangoon.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 5,807 for providing special service main from R.E.T. & S. Co.'s pumping station for water supply. Work completed.

23. *Vaccine Dépôt, Meiktila.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 9,690 for remodelling of water supply to Vaccine Dépôt. The work is in progress.

24. *Central Jail, Insein.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 350 for installing a pumping plant for temporary water supply scheme. Work completed.

25. *Central Jail, Insein.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 7,770 for sinking an additional tube well and installing an electrically driven centrifugal pump and necessary connections for water supply was prepared and submitted to Inspector-General of Prisons for sanction and allotment of funds.

26. *Central Jail, Insein.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 200 for temporary connections between tube well pumping plant and elevated tank of the jail. Work completed.

27. *C.I.D. Lines, Insein.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 619 for providing a fire hydrant for C.I.D. Headquarters. Work completed.

28. *C.I.D. Lines, Insein.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 3,978 for extension to water distribution to Personal Assistant's quarters. The work is in progress.

29. *C.I.D. Lines, Insein.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 436 for fixing a 2" C.I. Siemens water meters at the lines. The work is in progress.

30. *Government House, Rangoon.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 626 for proposed water supply to Accountant and clerk's quarters in the compound. Work completed.

31. *Government House, Rangoon.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 3,251 for temporary hot and cold water supply and drainage for the camps during His Excellency the Viceroy's visit. Work completed.

32. *New Telegraph Office, Rangoon.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 788 for fixing Rees Roturbo pump to the existing meters. Work completed.

33. *Agricultural College, Mandalay.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 178 for modification of water supply in Botanical Laboratory. Work completed.

34. *Pyinnana Forest School.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 743 for plugging off seepage water and water from central adit pipe at the school. The work is in progress.

35. *Prisoners of War Camp, Shwebo.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 525 for testing the surface well at the camp. The work is in progress.

36. *Agricultural Farm, Hmawbi.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,798 for laying out a new pipe line at the farm. Work completed.

37. *Zigôn Water Supply.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 861 for survey work in connection with drawing up a water supply scheme for the town. The work is in progress.

38. *Technical Institute, Insein.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 840 for fixing 3" full bore Siemens water meter was prepared and submitted to Principal, Technical Institute, Insein, for sanction and allotment of funds.

39. *Technical Institute, Insein.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 944 for providing a sand trap over tube well at Technical Institute, Insein, was prepared and forwarded to Principal, Technical Institute, Insein, for sanction and allotment of funds.

40. *Mandalay Water Supply.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,10,856 for temporary water supply scheme at Mandalay was sanctioned. Tenders received and under consideration. Action awaits payment of share of cost Rs. 18,000 by the Municipality and also settlement of site which is being taken in hand by the Municipal Committee.

41. *Mandalay Water Supply.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 38,464 for water supply scheme survey and investigation. The work is in progress.

42. *Taungdwingyi Water Supply.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 12,400 for sinking an additional tube well, out of which Rs. 5,000 was given

by the Municipality for testing the yield of the existing four wells. This work was carried out and completed.

43. *Chandwingon Village*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 7,440 for sinking a 6" dia. tube well at Chandwingôn village was prepared and submitted to the President, Kambe Town Committee for disposal.

44. *Kambe*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 24,800 for sinking a 6" tube well at Kambe was prepared and submitted to President, Kambe Town Committee, for disposal.

45. *Reformatory School, Insein*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 567 for providing stand pipes at Teachers and Warder's quarters in the school.

46. *Myaungmya Jail*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 3,075 for arrangements for drinking purpose at jail was approved by Inspector-General of Prisons, Burma. Work will be put in hand during the current year.

47. *New Medical College, Rangoon*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,925 for providing service pumps to the College. Work completed.

48. *Central Jail, Bassein*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,585 for cleaning and testing of a surface well at Jail, Bassein. The work is in progress.

49. *A.-V. High School, Insein*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 812 for providing Purita fountain for main building of the school. The work will be carried out during the current year.

50. *Henzada Water Supply*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 700 for fixing a gauge at Henzada Shore in connection with water supply scheme was prepared and forwarded to the President, Henzada Municipality, for disposal.

51. *Harcourt Butler Institute*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 402 for proposed experiments Rat House in the Hygiene Institute. Work completed.

52. *Reformatory School, Insein*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,215 for proposed extension of water supply to the Assistant Principal and Teachers' quarters at Reformatory School, Insein. The work is in progress.

Several estimates for surface wells, supplies, etc., were examined and reported on.

II.—SEWERAGE, SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND SANITARY SCHEMES.

1. *Insein Civil Hospital*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 42,302 for sanitation, water supply and sewerage scheme. The work is in progress.

2. *Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health, Rangoon*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 693 for supplying and fixing additional laboratory tables and fittings. Work complete.

3. *Maymyo*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 26,917 for proposed Pail Depôt between block 13A and Nyaungdaw Pagoda and 12" wide metalled from the junction of Pucca Road to site of Pail Depôt at Maymyo, was prepared and submitted to the President, Maymyo Municipality, for disposal.

4. *Maymyo*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 6,169 for proposed Pail Depôt near the site of the septic tank at Maymyo was prepared and submitted to the President, Maymyo Municipality, for disposal.

5. *Latter Street Police Station*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 18,259 for sanitation to Latter Street Police Station, Rangoon. The work is in progress.

6. *New General Hospital, Rangoon*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 571 for proposed single seated latrine for use of the servants attached to residential quarters, west side of the compound. Work completed.

7. *New General Hospital, Rangoon*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 2,556 for proposed sewerage screening chamber at New General Hospital, Rangoon. The work is in progress.

8. *High Court of Judicature, Rangoon*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 941 for proposed urinal for Bar Library Room was prepared and forwarded to the Registrar, High Court, for sanction and allotment of funds.

9. *High Court of Judicature, Rangoon*.—Estimate amounting Rs. 1,356 for supplying and fixing Rees Roturbo pump for water supply to the building. Work completed.

10. *Kemmendine Dispensary*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,511 for providing sanitary fittings and water supply in the main building of the hospital. Work completed.

11. *Police Lock-up, Wakèma*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,823 for providing water borne closet with septic tank at the Lock-up was prepared and sanctioned by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Burma. The work will be put in hand on receipt of funds.

12. *Dufferin Hospital, Rangoon*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 27,961 for hot water installation to the hospital was prepared and submitted to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Burma, for sanction and allotment of funds.

13. *Dufferin Hospital, Rangoon*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 773 for proposed additional lavatory basins to the Maternity Ward in the hospital was prepared and submitted to the Superintending Engineer, Rangoon Circle, for sanction and allotment of funds.

14. *Dufferin Hospital, Rangoon*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 96 for additions and alterations to the sanitary fittings, Gynæcological Ward of the hospital. Work completed.

15. *New Law Courts, Rangoon*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 6,200 for sewerage scheme to the building. Work completed.

16. *Central Telegraph Office, Rangoon*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 520 for proposed sink and wash-up at cook-house attached to Testing Telegraph Master's quarters. Work completed.

17. *Technical Institute, Insein*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 3,524 for providing additional four-seated latrine for menials of the Institute was prepared and submitted to Principal, Technical Institute, for disposal.

18. *Technical Institute, Insein.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 8,479 for combined sewage outfall works (conversion of macerating tank) was prepared and submitted to Principal, Technical Institute, for disposal.

19. *Civil Hospital, Mandalay.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 5,489 for additions to Women and Children's Block. The work is in progress.

20. *Civil Hospital, Mandalay.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 4,610 for removal of 3 Nos. European water closets in Women and Children's Block and substituting Indian water closets and providing 3 Nos. other Indian water closet in Linen rooms in East annexes and 1 No. European type in Linen room next to lift at Mandalay General Hospital. Work completed.

21. *Civil Hospital, Mandalay.*—Revised estimate amounting to Rs. 1,30,714 for sanitation, water distribution and sewerage scheme. Work completed.

22. *Agricultural College, Mandalay.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 825 for addition to mechanical ventilation to College Building is prepared and submitted to the Director of Agriculture for sanction and allotment of funds.

23. *Government House, Maymyo.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,611 for sanitary installation to Personal Assistant's quarters. Work completed.

24. *Town Lock-up, Rangoon.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 2,265 for additional sanitary accommodation for constables at the Lock-up. The work is in progress.

25. *Medical College, Rangoon.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 2,260 for sanitary installation to Assistant Superintendent's quarters in the compound was prepared and forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, Rangoon Circle, for sanction and allotment of funds.

26. *New Custom House, Rangoon.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,017 for additions and alterations to laboratory fittings in ground floor of the building was prepared and submitted to the Chief Collector of Customs. Same was returned for revision.

27. *New Custom House, Rangoon.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 973 for additions and alterations to the Laboratory fittings at ground floor of the building was prepared and forwarded to the Chief Collector of Customs for sanction and allotment of funds.

28. *New Custom House, Rangoon.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 213 for additions and alterations to Laboratory fittings at ground floor at New Customs Building was prepared and forwarded to the Chief Collector of Customs for sanction and allotment of funds.

29. *Mingaladon Cantonment.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 5,248 for house sanitation and sewerage scheme to Public Works Department Overseer's quarters and Coolies Lines at 14th mile, Prome Road, Insein, was prepared and forwarded to Superintending Engineer, Rangoon Circle, for sanction and allotment of funds.

30. *Tamwe Police Station*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 32,390 for sanitation, water supply and sewerage scheme to the Police Station was prepared and forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, Rangoon Circle, for sanction and allotment of funds.

31. *A.-V. High School, Insein*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 803 for providing single seated latrine at servants' quarters. Work completed.

32. *Divisional Forest Officers' quarters*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 379 for providing water supply and shower bath direct into the bath room of the quarters was prepared and forwarded to the Divisional Forest Officer, Yamèthin Division, Pyinmana, for disposal.

33. Estimate amounting to Rs. 459 for providing lavatory basins to the "B" class Officers' quarters was prepared and forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, Rangoon Circle, for disposal. The estimate was returned stating that no further improvement can be sanctioned to the building as standard rent is already in excess of average rent.

34. *New Mental Hospital, Tadagale*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 646 for providing 6" C. I. Penstock wooden baffle and masonry dwarf wall at the settling tank. The work is in progress.

35. *New Mental Hospital, Tadagale*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,777 for providing hand control automatic flushing cisterns at New Mental Hospital, Tadagale. The work is in progress.

36. *Rangoon University*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 5,948 for sanitary installation to Sanitorium buildings. Work completed.

37. *Rangoon University*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 4,198 for hot water installation to Dining Hall for University College. Work completed.

38. *Rangoon University*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 7,207 for sanitation to Men's Dining Hall for University College Hostel. Work completed.

39. *Rangoon University*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 3,127 for sanitation to Men's Dining Hall for Judson College. Work completed.

40. *Rangoon University*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 2,017 for hot water installation to Men's Dining Hall and Kitchen, Judson College. Work completed.

41. *Rangoon University*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 16,817 for sanitary installation to proposed masonry sanitary annexes for Prome and Tagaung Timber Hostel. Work completed.

42. *Rangoon University*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 3,199 for sanitation to Registrar's quarters. Work completed.

43. *Rangoon University*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 16,410 for additions and alterations to sanitation to Pagan Hall and house sanitation to officers' quarters, Timber Buildings at Pagan, Prome and Tagaung Timber Hostels. Work completed.

44. *Rangoon University*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 31,384 for house sanitation to Principal's quarters, No. 3 Group buildings. Work completed.

45. *Rangoon University*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 29,394 for house sanitation to three officers' quarters facing south and Women's Hostel, Judson College. The work is in progress.

46. *Rangoon University*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,204 for providing a double seated latrine bathing platform at Dining Hall of University College Hostel. Work completed.

47. *Rangoon University*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 13,930 for substituting Indian water closet for existing European pattern at University College, Men's Hostel and at Junior Officers' quarters was prepared and forwarded to Secretary, Rangoon University Building Trust, for disposal.

48. *Rangoon University*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 18,390 for sanitation to Officers' quarters and office (U.T.C.) Boat Club and Sweepers' latrine at outfall works was prepared and submitted to Secretary, Rangoon University Building Trust, through Chief Engineer. The estimate was returned unapproved by the Trust due to increase in cost.

49. *Rangoon University*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,931 for proposed sanitary arrangements at the Women's hostel. Work completed.

III.—BAZAARS.

Zigôn.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 49,015 for constructing Cloth Bazaar was prepared and forwarded to the President, Zigôn Municipality, for disposal.

Zigôn.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 69,410 for constructing Fish, Meat and Miscellaneous Goods Bazaars at Zigôn was prepared and forwarded to the President, Zigôn Municipality, for disposal.

Several schemes for Bazaars, etc., were received, examined and reported on.

IV.—DRAINAGE.

Zigôn.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 10,166 for Zigôn Drainage Scheme was prepared and submitted to the President, Zigôn Municipality, for disposal.

2. *Tada-U, Sagaing District*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 441 for sanitary improvements to Tada-U, Sagaing District, surveying Tada-U to prepare drainage scheme prepared and approved by the Chairman, District Council, Sagaing. The work will be put in hand on receipt of funds.

3. *Nyaunglebin*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 2,035 for survey work for preparing a drainage scheme was prepared and submitted to the President, Nyaunglebin Municipality, for disposal. Estimate approved and funds received in full. Work will be put in hand immediately the other important works are finished.

4. *Wakèma*.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 2,227 for survey work to prepare a drainage scheme was submitted to President, Wakèma, and approved by the Committee. The work will be put in hand on receipt of funds.

5. *New Law Courts, Rangoon.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 15,281 for drainage, New Law Courts, was prepared and submitted to the Chief Engineer for sanction and allotment of funds.

6. *Sagaing.*—Estimate amounting to Rs. 3,750 for survey work to prepare a drainage scheme was prepared and forwarded to the President, Sagaing Municipality, for disposal.

Several schemes for drainage were received, examined and reported on.

LAYOUTS.

Proposed layout of Tharrawaddy town lying to the south of the Bazaar Road, west of Rangoon-Prome Road.

Several layout plans were submitted for opinion and returned.

APPENDIX B.

Annual Report of the Provincial Public Health Board, Burma, for the year 1928.

1. The constitution and functions of the Board remained unchanged throughout the year.

Two new members nominated by the Hon'ble Minister for Education commenced their term of office in January 1928.

2. Three meetings of the Board were held during the year under report as in the previous year. The number of projects considered by the Board at these meetings was 18 as against 26 in 1927. The total grants sanctioned during the year was Rs. 2,37,315 as compared with Rs. 3,81,397 in the preceding year. The decrease was due to the fact that there were fewer applications for grants from the Provincial Public Health Board and also to the slow progress made by schemes for which provision was made in the Public Health Budget. A detailed statement of the grants sanctioned is appended to this report.

3. The Projects Sub-Committee of the Board held four meetings during the year and considered 18 projects of which 9 were approved unconditionally, 7 were approved subject to certain modifications being made, one was rejected and subsequently approved at a later meeting and one rejected.

4. Besides the projects detailed in the statement appended to this report the Board considered and accorded administrative approval to the following :—

- (1) Construction of a meat and fish bazar at Pegu at an estimated cost of Rs. 38,526.
- (2) Construction of a bazaar at Kawkareik at an estimated cost of Rs. 58,427.
- (3) Change of site of refreshment stalls at the Pakôkku bazaar.
- (4) Plans and estimates for the new bazaar buildings at Zigôn at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,18,425.

The Board also considered a proposal for a geological survey of Rangoon in connection with the Rangoon Water Supply Scheme and decided to recommend to the Local Government that a proposal be made to the Director of the Geological Survey for the preparation of a Geological Survey of Rangoon and the surrounding areas. The report on the Geological Survey of Rangoon has since been received.

An application from the Mandalay Municipal Committee for the diversion of the unspent balance from the grant of Rs. 1,31,320 made in 1922 for a survey of a permanent Water Supply Scheme towards a temporary Water Supply Scheme to give relief to the Provincial Police Training School and its neighbourhood which is estimated to cost Rs. 1,10,856 was considered and granted.

5. A sum of Rs. 5,92,930 allotted in the Public Health Department Budget for the year 1928-29 as compared with Rs. 9,50,000 for the previous year was at the disposal of the Board for contributions to local bodies for public health purposes. The amount appears larger than it really is, by reason of the fact that a contribution to the Rangoon Water Supply Scheme of Rs. 2,83,800 has been included in the figure.

6. The number of projects completed during the year are as follows:—

<i>Name and nature of Project.</i>	<i>Date of completion</i>
1. Construction of latrines at Konzaung and Sagu, Minbu District ...	2-4-28
2. Sinking of a tube well at Salin ...	... 11-3-28
3. Construction of a tank at Thôngwa ...	... 22-3-28
4. Sinking of 23 wells in Sandoway District ...	... 24-2-28
5. Sinking of two experimental tube wells at Sitkwin and Othegôn in the Tharrawaddy District ...	... 12-3-28
6. Myingyan Drainage Scheme ...	... 30-6-28
7. Insein Water Supply Scheme ...	... 2-3-28
8. Bathing System and Gas Chamber at the Port Health Station, Rangoon ...	... 1-6-28

Statement showing grants sanctioned by the Provincial Public Health Board during the year 1928.

Name of Project.	Amount sanctioned.	Remarks.
	Rs.	
Minhla Water Supply Scheme ...	6,090	
Sandoway Drainage Scheme ...	3,525	
Insein Water Supply Scheme ...	662	
Protective works against floods in Pegu Town ...	36,196	
Anti-Plague measures in Mandalay ...	3,708	This was refunded to Government after the close of the year under report.
Cost of digging of wells and tank, Henzada District	5,732	
Cost of digging of wells and tanks, Ma-ubin District	51,968	
Mônýwa Water Supply Scheme ...	17,762	
Tube well at Sitkwin ...	8,760	
Latrine in the Bazaar at Myebon in the Kyaukpyu District.	849	
Mandalay District Water Supply ...	10,254	
Tharrawaddy Water Supply Scheme ...	91,809	
Total ...	2,37,315	

APPENDIX C.

Sanitation of Mines.

A.—BURMA CORPORATION, LIMITED, NAMTU.

During the year the Asiatic Hospital was visited by His Excellency Sir Charles Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., and Lady Innes, who expressed their pleasure with the provision made for the treatment of the sick.

* * * * *

Generally speaking the health of the Corporation employees throughout the year has been good.

Construction.

The Dispensary building at the Asiatic Hospital, Namtu, was extended, and a new building for Laboratory was constructed during the year.

An Isolation Hospital and Segregation Camp was built near the Asiatic Hospital at Namtu. This enables us to isolate and observe any suspicious cases of infectious diseases without in any way interfering with the main work in the hospital itself.

Infectious Diseases : their prevention and treatment.

Plague.—One case occurred at Bow-Hlaing ; the contacts were inoculated and isolated.

Cholera.—Thirty-six cases with 32 deaths occurred on or near the Corporation's lease during the year. All the necessary precautions were taken.

Relapsing Fever.—One case at Namtu and five cases at Bawdwin occurred with no deaths.

Typhoid Fever.—Twenty-four cases with 4 deaths occurred.

Para-typhoid Fever.—No case.

Small-pox.—One case was imported from Hsipaw, and one from Toungoo. The patients with their contacts were isolated and nearly 180 persons were vaccinated.

Special Diseases.

Rabies.—No case.

Leprosy.—No case.

Beri-beri.—Three cases with no deaths.

Epidemic Dropsy.—Three cases with no deaths.

Tuberculosis.—Eighty-two cases with 42 deaths occurred.

Ankylostomiasis.—Forty-two cases with one death occurred during the year.

Malaria.—A special mosquito brigade headed by a Sanitary Inspector has been on work throughout the rainy season.

Industrial Diseases.

Plumbism.—Forty-two cases against 51 in the year 1927 occurred.

Miners' Phthisis.—Two cases occurred with no death.

Public Health and Sanitation.

Water Supply.—This has been ample and of good quality.

Milk Supply.—Samples of milk are frequently taken for analysis from licensed vendors and whenever necessary these men are prosecuted.

Meat Inspection.—All animals for slaughter are examined by the Sanitary Inspectors both before and after slaughter. In case of doubt or difficulty the matter is referred to the Chief Medical Officer.

Foodstuffs.—All foodstuffs exposed for sale are periodically examined and any of poor quality destroyed.

Conservancy.—The system in vogue in previous years continues to work satisfactorily.

*Chief Medical Officer,
Burma Corporation, Limited, Nantun.*

B.—MINES IN MERGUI DISTRICT.

Two tin mines in this district are operated by dredgers and therefore employ a constant number of labourers. The other mines depend upon sluicing and employ a small labour force during the dry weather which is increased considerably in the rains. Chinese labour predominates in the tin mines. Two protected wells are provided at the Thabawleik Tin Dredging Company. In all other cases, the water supply is from *chaungs* and unprotected wells. Each mine has its own general store. Foodstuff and other supplies are obtained either from Mergui or from Tavoy at intervals of a month in the dry weather and once in two or three months during the rains. Rice is stored in bags on trestles. Fresh vegetables and fruits are obtained from the neighbouring villages or from Mergui. In most mines, the superior staff are housed in wooden buildings while labourers are provided with bamboo huts. In a few instances pit latrines exist but usually the jungle is used.

The Thabawleik Tin Dredging Company alone employs a full-time registered medical practitioner; other mines only keep a stock of medicines and materials for first-aid treatment. The District Health Officer points out that in the Pahchaung area there are several mines near one another which could combine and employ a medical attendant for the group. Hitherto nothing has been done.

C.—MINES IN TAVOY DISTRICT.

The District Health Officer visited the following five mines during the year:—Heinda, Thingandon, Hermyingyi, Taungpilla and Pa-an and Kalanta Mine. While the general health of the labourers is reported to have been good, malaria, especially of the benign tertian type was prevalent, although jungle clearing has to a certain extent reduced the incidence of this disease. At Hermyingyi an efficient dispensary with accommodation for six emergency cases is maintained. The District Health Officer notes that at the mine there are well organised and efficient sanitary arrangements.

The following extract is taken from his diary:—

“*Housing.*—The great majority of the oriental employees being Chinese, there is a tendency to herd together; dwelling houses, shops, schools and bazaars cling side by side with not an inch of space between them. The densely-crowded part known as China Town would appear at first sight to lend itself to epidemics of cholera, plague and dysentery. These however have been conspicuously absent. Its extraordinary immunity to such outbreaks of disease might be attributed to the very thorough flushing of the main drains that run through the China Town bi-weekly, and to the piped water supply, to say nothing of the activities of the Sanitary Staff.” In other mines sanitation is very elementary.

D.—MINES IN THATÔN DISTRICT.

The District Health Officer reports that the general health conditions were good at the Yinnyein and Mayangone mines where there were no epidemics and very little malaria, and the managers had provided medical aid for coolies and had improved the wells.

At the Mokpalin Public Works Department Quarries, general health conditions were good and housing satisfactory, but the absence of latrine facilities was reported by the District Health Officer.

E.—RUBY MINES AREA.

The labour employed by the Burma Ruby Mines Company, Limited, has dwindled considerably since 1927, 143 being the average daily number of workers during the year as compared with 387 in 1927. Most of the mines in the area are at Kathe, a village seven miles from the Mogôk-Thabeitkyin road. The District Health Officer reports that there have been no epidemics and no unusual mortality during the year.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE PORT HEALTH
DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1928.

Staff.

Port Health Officer.

Captain C. G. Crow, K.-i.-H., I.M.D.

Assistant Port Health Officers.

- (a) Major G. E. Duckworth, I.M.D., 1st January to 31st December 1928.
- (b) Dr. J. H. Writer, D.P.H., 1st January to 31st December 1928.
- (c) Captain C. W. Rebeiro, I.M.D., 20th February 1928 to 19th November 1928 and 7th December 1928 to 31st December 1928.
- (d) Dr. J. A. Anklesaria, D.P.H., 1st January 1928 to 19th February 1928 and 20th November 1928 to 7th December 1928.

Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

- (a) Mr. M. A. Rauf, 1st January to 31st December 1928.
- (b) Mr. S. Paul, 1st January to 31st December 1928.
- (c) Mr. R. V. Pillai, 1st January to 31st December 1928.

Nurses.

- (a) Mrs. J. Stephenson, 1st January to 31st December 1928.
- (b) Mrs. D. L. Taylor, 1st January to 31st December 1928.
- (c) Mrs. L. Simpson, 1st January to 31st December 1928.

Clerks.

- (a) Mr. M. A. Haq, Head Clerk, 1st January to 31st December 1928.
- (b) Mr. V. G. Muthu, Second Clerk, 1st January to 31st December 1928.
- (c) Mr. M. A. Wahid, Third Clerk, 1st January to 31st December 1928.
- (d) Mr. M. A. Baker, Fourth Clerk, 1st January to 31st December 1928.
- (e) Maung Win Pe, Typist, 1st January to 31st December 1928.
- (f) Maung Kyi, Tally Clerk, 1st January to 31st December 1928.
- (g) Mr. A. P. Moodaliar, Tally Clerk, 1st January to 31st December 1928.
- (h) Mr. M. P. Samuel, Care-Taker, 1st January to 31st December 1928.

2. *Inspection of In-coming Vessels.*—Vessels from Indian and Foreign ports numbered 1,564 or 109 more than in 1927 and they carried 144,647 members of crew and 385,623 passengers, 1,369 less than in 1927.

Of the above vessels, 1,180 were from Indian ports and 384 from Foreign ports against 1,041 and 414 in 1927.

Vessels visited : (a) Sea-going.—These numbered 1,390 showing an increase of 48 on 1927. They carried 131,678 members of crew and 369,553 passengers, making a total of 501,231 persons inspected. The total number of all persons inspected including outgoing is 576,504. The total number vaccinated is 138,858.

Vessels not visited : (b) Burma Coastal Vessels.—Under General Department Notification No. 34, dated the 25th March 1924, the inspection of 174 vessels were discontinued and were reported to have carried 12,969 members of crew and 16,070 passengers.

3. *Regulations under which vessels were visited.*—General Department Notification No. 73, dated the 13th March 1917 (Parts I to VII); 54 vessels came under this regulation and reported :

Infectious Diseases.—Thirty-eight cases of infectious diseases (11 more than in 1927) were reported by the Commanders of 31 vessels. Out of these 8 (Cholera) were buried at sea ; 1 removed to Rangoon Mortuary and 2 to Contagious Diseases Hospital. The other cases reported included 4 cases of Small-pox (on 4 vessels), 10 cases of Chicken-pox (on 10 vessels), 6 cases of Measles (on 4 vessels), 1 case of Mumps (on 1 vessel), 1 case of Typhoid (on 1 vessel) and 5 cases of Influenza (on 1 vessel).

Out of these cases, 1 case of Chicken-pox and one case of Measles were allowed to go to their residences. Three cases of Influenza were left at other ports, and the remaining cases were sent to hospitals in Rangoon. On the above vessels, 4 more cases of infectious diseases were detected at the Medical inspection, *i.e.*, 3 cases of Chicken-pox and 1 case of Measles.

II. Twenty-four deaths from non-infectious diseases were reported on 23 vessels.

B.—(a) *The Amendment Vaccination Act of 1909 was in force up to 31st July 1928.* (b) Burma Act IV of Vaccination Law Amendment Act was brought into force from 1st August 1928.

Vessels inspected under (a) 258 and under (b) 553. On 38 of these vessels, 59 cases of infectious diseases were detected during the inspection, *viz.*, 1 case of Plague, 8 cases of Small-pox, 26 cases of Chicken-pox, 13 cases of Measles, 8 cases of Mumps and 3 cases of Influenza.

C.—Vessels inspected under Notification No. 229, dated the 2nd September 1919, numbered 525 cargo and passenger vessels. Eighty Oil steamers of different Oil Companies which moored below Hastings Shoal were inspected by the Works Doctors, who sent their reports to this office. On five of these vessels, 1 case of Measles, 1 case of Mumps, 2 cases of Dengue and 11 cases of Influenza were detected and sent to hospitals in Rangoon.

4. *Measures.*—As a result of the visits paid under Regulations in force, the following measures were carried out :—

Inspection.—The number of passengers inspected, as under, were 356,919 :—

Under Vaccination Law Amendment Act, 1909	...	152,435
Under Burma Act IV of 1928	... ..	160,455
Under Adjudged as Non-labourers	... ..	27,960
Under Influenza Notification	... ..	16,069
		<hr/>
Total	...	356,919
		<hr/>

The following were the results of the measures :—

(a) *Infectious Cases reported and detected.*—Aggregated 116, viz., 1 Plague, 11 Cholera, 12 Small-pox, 39 Chicken-pox, 21 Measles, 10 Mumps, 19 Influenza, 2 Dengue and 1 Typhoid. Out of these, 78 were detected under Vaccination and Influenza Notifications.

(b) *Inflamed and Enlarged Glands.*—Two cases were sent for examination of gland tissue and no plague bacilli were found.

(c) Ten lepers were detected during the inspection of passengers and 23 cripples.

(d) Out of 1,462 cases sent for observation, 25 cases of Pneumonia developed.

5. *Disinfection.*—(a) Of the effects of 396 crew and 4,014 passengers of infected vessels was carried out. (b) Of 353 vessels was carried out of which 74 were washed down with disinfectant solution for infectious diseases.

6. *Vaccination.*—Labourers and crew numbering 312,890 and 76,724 respectively were inspected for vaccination. Out of the former, 137,880 and of the latter, 978 were vaccinated on arrival by the Corporation vaccinators making a total of 138,858 vaccinated by this department.

7. *Segregation.*—(a) Nil. (b) A case of plague was detected on arrival of a vessel from Calcutta and, as the vessel was fully loaded and sailing to the Straits, the Port Health Officers at Penang and Singapore were notified to take necessary action.

8. *Vessels visited: (a) Riverine.*—Nine vessels with 273 crew and 874 passengers reported the occurrence of infectious or suspicious diseases and deaths and underwent the usual measures. Four cases of Cholera, 1 case of Small-pox and 4 ordinary deaths. On these vessels, a case of Small-pox and 4 cases of ordinary diseases were detected. Thirty-four members of crew and 26 passengers were vaccinated.

9. *Vessels in Harbour.*—Sixteen vessels with 540 crew and 259 coolies underwent disinfection measures; six cases of cholera, four cases of small-pox, three cases of chicken-pox one case of measles, one case of mumps and one ordinary death were reported and two cases of ordinary diseases detected. Thirty-seven members of crew were vaccinated.

(c) 4,249 pieces of heavy bedding of the Bibby and the P. Henderson Line of steamers were disinfected in steam at a temperature of 240 degrees, each stove being closed for 20 minutes.

10. *Inspection of Out-Going Vessels.*—Proceeding to ports beyond India numbered 506 or 32 less than in 1927.

All the 36,750 Asiatic and African members of crew and 22,005 deck passengers of these vessels had their effects disinfected and 10,706 crew and 5,812 passengers including Europeans were inspected. Of these, 686 members of crew and 730 passengers were vaccinated; 3,370 baggage coolies were inspected and their body, clothes and uniforms disinfected in steam prior to their handling passengers' luggage. Temperature was tested on 372 crew and passengers and 141 found normal, while 163 with fever were allowed to embark on the commanders' responsibility; 310 passes were given to relatives of passengers to see them off.

Results.—Two cases of Small-pox, two cases of Chicken-pox and 64 cases of suspicious rise of temperature were detected and sent to hospitals for treatment and observation.

No case of plague was known to have developed among the crew or passengers of these vessels on their outward voyages and no case of rat-plague was reported.

11. *Inspection of Measures to prevent ingress of rats into vessels at wharves was frequently carried out.*

12. *New Members of Crew inspected prior to signing on the ships' articles were 4,101; of these 3,909 were passed fit and 192 were rejected, 12 for Hernia, 64 for Gonorrhœa, six for Syphilis, six for Chancre, 10 for Hydrocele, seven for Orchitis, nine for Debility, 23 for Scabies, 33 for Ringworm, seven for Ulcer, five for E. Glands, one for Balanitis, three for Tuberculosis, two for Bubo, two for Rash and two for E. Testicles; 592 men were vaccinated.*

13. *Fumigation of Vessels.*—Ten vessels were fumigated:—

(a) Eight vessels while empty to comply with the measures in force at ports of destination.

(b) One vessel for destruction of rats.

(c) One vessel, Pilot Brig "Beacon," was, at the request of the Port Commissioners, Rangoon, fumigated, free of cost, for Beri-Beri infection.

14. *Fend off Certificates* were requested by agents of several vessels. Action was taken to see that the requirements were carried out.

15. *Miscellaneous Transaction and Remarks.*—

(a) *Examination of Port Commissioners' Officers and Employees.*—Examination was carried out on 255 candidates and 225 were declared physically fit. (This figure includes superior and menial staff.) Infectious diseases diagnosed among the employees of the Port Commissioners' Establishment included one case of Plague, three cases of

Small-pox, five cases of Chicken-pox, one case of Measles, 35 cases of Mumps, 211 cases of Dengue, 476 cases of Influenza and one case of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

(b) *Port Commissioners' Dispensary*.—The dispensary was open in 1921. The daily average attendance was 148.45 making a total of 45,875.

Sanitation of Port Commissioners' Foreshore.—The sanitation of Port area was undertaken by the Port Health Officer. The Port Commissioners supplied the following staff :—

Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	1
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors	...	...	...	2
Sub-Inspector	...	...	...	1
Sanitary Clerk	...	...	...	1
Jamadars	...	...	...	2
Maistries	...	...	...	7
Conservancy	...	...	...	69
Rat smoking	...	...	...	6
Rat trapping	...	...	...	6
General cleaning	...	...	...	8
Office washing	...	...	...	4

The sanitation of the Port Commissioners' area has improved greatly.

(c) *Vaccination*.—The whole of the Port Commissioners' employees were examined for vaccination and 3,507 were vaccinated as compared with 3,254 in 1927.

Rating and trapping (220 traps)—

Number of rats destroyed by smoking	...	...	9,387
Number of rats destroyed by trapping	...	...	14,987
Rat holes destroyed	...	...	35,602

Rat Destruction in Port Commissioners' area.—The system is the same as in 1921.

16. *Port Health Employees and Port Health Police*.—Thirty-seven employees and 16 constables reported sick. Disinfection stove was closed for 900 hours. Non-infectious diseases dealt with numbered 4,856.

17. *Special Remarks*.—I should like to thank the undernoted kind-hearted gentlemen for supplying me with Malted Milk so that all sick were able to get a cup of milk before being sent to hospitals :—

Raja Ramanatha Reddiar.

Mr. T. C. Barnabas, K-i-H.

Mr. Hurry Krishna Pillai, M.B.E., M.R.A.S.

Mr. Chan Chore Khine, M.L.C.

18. *Port Health Staff*.—I would like to record my thanks to the staff for their wholehearted support.

C. G. CROW, *Capt., I.M.D.*,
Port Health Officer, Rangoon.

TABLE NO. I.—Statement showing In-coming Sea-going Vessels visited during the year ending the 31st December 1928.

Month. (1)	From Indian Ports.						From Foreign Ports.					Total.				
	Number of vessels. (2)	Number of crew. (3)	Number of Passengers.				Number of vessels. (9)	Number of crew. (10)	Number of Passengers.			Number of vessels. (16)	Number of crew. (17)			
			Males. (4)	Females. (5)	Boys. (6)	Girls. (7)			Total. (8)	Males. (11)	Females. (12)			Boys. (13)	Girls. (14)	Total. (15)
January	99	8,733	25,304	2,003	539	449	28,295	32	3,251	1,753	460	113	84	2,410	131	11,984
February	100	8,803	33,078	2,550	614	597	36,839	28	2,549	1,195	325	61	60	1,641	128	11,352
March	107	9,473	16,562	1,864	514	479	19,419	35	3,850	1,902	815	79	62	2,858	142	13,323
April	108	9,827	23,773	2,174	623	599	27,169	38	3,633	2,180	412	200	84	2,876	146	13,460
May	105	9,521	25,100	2,717	787	819	29,423	33	3,207	1,688	272	164	85	2,209	138	12,728
June	89	8,194	23,955	2,138	598	585	27,276	35	3,145	1,094	178	57	55	1,384	124	11,339
July	99	8,949	18,921	1,516	412	387	21,236	26	2,765	1,020	183	54	54	1,311	125	11,714
August	102	9,271	17,115	1,390	331	358	19,194	30	2,749	946	182	68	42	1,238	132	12,020
September	85	7,866	21,860	1,881	509	482	24,732	29	2,680	1,122	183	44	45	1,394	114	10,546
October	91	8,485	27,327	2,464	597	644	31,032	34	3,270	2,144	553	164	146	3,007	125	11,755
November	102	9,354	41,481	2,482	649	599	45,211	32	2,980	-1,994	446	109	89	2,638	134	12,334
December	93	8,801	45,771	3,094	710	728	50,303	32	3,291	1,895	448	112	73	2,528	125	12,092
Total	1,180	107,277	320,247	26,273	6,883	6,726	360,129	384	37,370	18,933	4,457	1,225	879	25,494	1,564	144,647

TABLE NO. I.—Statement showing In-coming Sea-going Vessels visited during the year ending the 31st December 1928—concl'd.

Month.	Total.				Medical inspection and observation.											
	Number of passengers.				Total inspected.		For temperature.		For vaccination.			Disinfection.				
	Males. (18)	Females. (19)	Boys. (20)	Girls. (21)	Total. (22)	Crew. (23)	Passengers. (24)	Tested. (25)	Sick. (26)	Found protected. (27)	Vaccinated on wharf. (28)	Found protected. (29)	Passengers. (30)	Vessels. (31)	Crew. (32)	Effects of Passengers. (33)
January	27,057	2,463	652	533	30,705	10,328	27,949	111	101	4,567	13	20,128	2,888	32	...	375
February	34,273	2,875	675	657	38,480	9,906	35,636	133	113	3,956	9	26,993	3,474	28	...	922
March	18,464	2,679	593	541	22,277	11,297	19,810	131	104	4,000	30	12,597	1,977	28	57	321
April	25,953	2,586	823	683	30,045	11,368	27,137	197	177	4,400	12	18,060	3,255	32	113	243
May	26,788	2,989	951	904	31,632	10,168	28,810	226	205	4,277	11	19,115	4,168	35	56	310
June	25,049	2,316	655	640	28,660	9,729	26,521	188	168	4,178	14	17,702	4,507	31	40	1,395
July	19,941	1,699	466	441	22,547	10,371	21,057	138	118	4,076	37	13,047	4,524	36	...	...
August	18,061	1,572	399	400	20,432	10,547	18,975	130	110	9,354	309	7,018	10,800	24	...	...
September	22,982	2,064	553	527	26,126	9,094	24,326	151	131	8,432	56	8,570	14,098	27	84	...
October	29,471	3,017	761	790	34,039	10,167	31,415	128	108	9,259	170	8,917	20,574	28	...	186
November	43,475	2,928	758	688	47,849	10,555	45,244	172	152	9,579	204	12,104	30,765	29	...	...
December	47,666	3,542	822	801	52,831	10,393	50,039	147	127	9,668	113	10,759	36,850	23	46	262
Total	339,180	30,730	8,108	7,605	385,623	123,923	356,919	1,852	1,614	75,746	978	175,010	137,880	353	396	4,014

TABLE NO. II.—Statement showing the amount of work done in connection with Out-going Vessels bound for Ports beyond India during the year ending the 31st December 1928.

Month.	Shore Inspection.										Results of Inspection.							
	(2)	Deck Passengers.				(9)	Saloon Passengers.				(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		
(1)	Number of vessels.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	European crew.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Passes to relatives and friends.	Baggage coolies.	Tested.	Normal.	Allowed on medical certificate or at Commander's request.	Cases detained.
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
January	32	1,070	92	20	26	1,208	650	284	124	20	15	443	20	190	22	9	9	4
February	43	1,273	162	48	60	1,543	1,296	279	223	23	25	550	22	298	27	20	5	2
March	60	1,242	165	64	55	1,526	1,749	577	498	60	50	1,185	54	358	35	23	8	4
April	46	1,885	205	79	83	2,252	857	379	230	49	44	702	28	371	30	11	14	5
May	47	1,871	229	88	97	2,285	892	295	185	37	35	552	39	292	45	11	25	9
June	43	2,001	187	81	68	2,337	796	194	88	26	22	330	42	274	25	10	13	2
July	39	1,453	128	54	40	1,675	757	169	59	17	15	260	19	301	24	9	10	5
August	44	1,792	144	53	55	2,044	788	189	74	16	25	304	19	276	49	10	23	16
September	45	1,634	169	70	88	1,961	797	176	109	35	12	332	13	276	38	10	18	10
October	32	1,089	198	109	78	1,474	651	193	91	23	25	332	22	252	23	5	16	2
November	40	1,866	194	80	75	2,215	766	309	129	23	20	481	22	231	24	6	15	3
December	35	1,219	155	55	56	1,485	707	202	118	11	10	341	10	251	30	17	7	6
Total	506	18,395	2,028	801	781	22,005	10,706	3,246	1,928	340	298	5,812	310	3,370	372	141	163	68

TABLE No. II.—Statement showing the amount of work done in connection with Out-going Vessels bound for Ports beyond India during the year ending the 31st December 1928—concl'd.

Month.	Diseases.				Disposal of Sick.				Disinfection.				Fumigation with Clayton Apparatus at Agent's request.				
	(21) Plague.	(22) Small-pox.	(23) Chicken-pox.	(24) Fever and other ailments.	(25) Civil General Hospital.	(26) Municipal Observation Hospital.	(27) Contagious Diseases Hospital.	(28) Passengers' Residence.	(29) Indo-Burma Medical Hall.	(30) Asiatic crew and deck passengers.	(31) Boots and shoes.	(32) Baggage coolies.	(33) Boxes.	(34) Vessels.	(35) Sulphur consumed.	(36) Time spent.	(37) Amount realized.
January	4	2	2	...	...	3,715	506	190	583	1	300	6 30	510	
February	2	...	2	4,185	642	298	872
March	4	1	3	...	...	5,271	775	358	1,501	1	300	5 30	220	
April	5	1	4	5,813	611	371	965
May	...	2	...	5	1	4	...	...	5,515	494	292	739	1	300	6 0	220
June	2	1	1	...	...	5,444	570	274	920	1	300	6 0	390	
July	5	...	5	...	...	4,525	464	301	781	2	550	8 30	495	
August	16	1	15	...	...	5,295	756	276	1,005	1	350	6 0	390	
September	10	4	5	1	...	5,396	524	276	947	1	200	3 15	Free.	
October	2	...	1	1	...	4,042	390	252	793	...	...	...	...
November	3	1	2	...	...	5,463	436	231	824	1	300	5 30	390	
December	6	4	2	...	...	4,091	251	251	554	1	250	5 15	275	
Total	...	2	2	64	16	46	2	...	58,755	6,419	3,370	10,484	10	2,850	52 30	2,890	

TABLE NO. III.—Statement showing the Infectious and other diseases reported and detected on In-coming Sea-going and Riverine Vessels during the year ending the 31st December 1928.

Diseases.	Sea-going.			Riverine.		In Port.		Disposal of cases.								Corpses.				Grand Total. (28)							
	Number of vessels. (2)	Cases.		Number of vessels. (6)	Cases. (7)	Number of vessels. (8)	Cases. (9)	Hospitals.				Indian Station Hospital. (14)	Rangoon Jail. (15)	Residence. (16)	Mrs. Meikle's Hospital. (17)	B.O.C. Hospital. (18)	Left on Board. (19)	Left at other Ports. (20)	Total. (21)		Buried at sea. (22)	Rangoon Mortuary. (23)	Buried by relatives. (24)	Total. (25)			
		Total. (3)	Reported. (4)					Detected. (5)	Contagious Diseases. (10)	Observation. (11)	Rangoon General Hospital. (12)														Military Hospital. (13)		
Plague	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cholera	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Small-pox	11	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Chicken-pox	28	10	29	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Measles	11	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Mumps	8	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Typhoid	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	4	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Dengue.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Suspicious illness	...	15	1,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,127
Ordinary illness	...	51	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341
Leprosy	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Enlarged Glands	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Deaths (ordinary)	23	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Total ...	109	128	1,486	9	14	16	18	100	1,169	54	12	7	2	105	1	14	133	7	1,604	34	6	2	42	...	...	...	1,646

APPENDIX E.

LIST SHOWING THE NUMBER OF COPIES OF PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTED
FROM THE HYGIENE PUBLICITY BUREAU DURING 1928.

Public Health Series.

Title of the Publications.	Number of the Publications.	Languages.	Number of copies distributed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Care of Infants	A	In Burmese ...	17,625
Babies' Food	B	Do. ...	15,125
Babies' Language	C	Do. ...	11,743
Babies' Development	D	Do. ...	9,174
Why do Babies Cry?	E	Do. ...	8,104
Small-pox, Cholera and Plague	1	Do. ...	24,563
Small-pox and Vaccination	2	Do. ...	20,631
Malaria and how to prevent it	3	Do. ...	8,401
Note on Hygiene	4	Do. ...	17,243
An Outline of a Talk on Care of Babies	5	Do. ...	7,401
The Village Well	6	In English ...	7,614
Do.	6A	In Burmese ...	9,540
The Careless Boatman	7	In English and Burmese.	3,989
The Wicked Nat (Plague)	8	In Burmese ...	15,725
Do.	8A	In English ...	4,397
Facts about Venereal Disease (for men)	9	Do. ...	4,343
Do.	9A	In Burmese ...	8,415
Prophylactic Inoculation against Cholera	10	In English ...	11,954
Do.	10A	In Burmese ...	15,969
Feeding of Children	11	Do. ...	5,788
Facts about Venereal Disease (for women)	12	In English ...	3,252
Do.	13	In Burmese ...	7,313
Duties of Parents how to keep Babies Well	14	Do. ...	6,404
Hints on Sickness of Babies	15	Do. ...	8,408
Hook-worm Disease	16	In English ...	2,635
Do.	17	In Burmese ...	8,474
Leprosy	18	In English ...	3,212
Do.	19	In Burmese ...	4,748
Consumption	20	In English ...	4,368
Do.	21	In Burmese ...	12,646
A Dialogue on Plague	22	In English ...	3,813
Do.	23	In Burmese ...	8,442
Cholera and its Preventive Measures	24	Do. ...	12,954
Happiness destroyed or the Story of the Blind Boy and the Ugly Girl (Small-pox and its prevention).	25	In English ...	4,698
Do.	26	In Burmese ...	9,831
Flies	27	In English ...	4,472
Do.	28	In Burmese ...	18,140

Public Health Series—contd.

Title of the Publications. (1)	Number of the Publications. (2)	Languages. (3)	Number of copies distributed. (4)
Blindness amongst Babies	29	In English ...	6,886
Do.	30	In Burmese ...	5,961
Malaria and Mosquitoes	31	In English ...	4,757
Do.	32	In Burmese ...	15,960
Mosquitoes	33	In English ...	3,817
Do.	34	In Burmese ...	4,489
Vaccination and Inoculation	35	Do. ...	11,469
Antenatal Care and Confinement	36	In English ...	5,572
Do.	37	In Burmese ...	11,856
Sanitation of Fairs and Pagoda Festivals	38	In English ...	3,483
Do.	39	In Burmese ...	7,683
Village Sanitation	40	In English ...	3,325
Do.	41	In Burmese ...	14,741
Prevention of Influenza	42	Do. ...	17,901
Do.	43	In English ...	3,793
Rabies	44	Do. ...	4,834
Do.	45	In Burmese ...	4,936
Dysentery	46	In English ...	3,553
Do.	47	In Burmese ...	8,304
Prevention is better than Cure (Plague and Evacuation). Do.	48 48A	Do. ... In English ...	19,113 2,314
One of the Enemies of Mankind (Malaria)	49	In Burmese ...	4,639
Dangers of Shallow Well	50	Do. ...	12,079
Measles and its Prevention	51	In English ...	4,097
Do.	52	In Burmese ...	6,544
A Lesson on Consumption	53	Do. ...	12,195
A Lesson on Malaria	54	Do. ...	6,144
A Wise Collegian (Flies and Communicable Disease). Notes on Personal Hygiene	55 56	Do. ... Do. ...	23,804 32,980
The Dangers of Small-pox	57	In English ...	6,452
Do.	58	In Burmese ...	9,482
A Lesson on Microbes	59	Do. ...	6,121
The Story of Maung Maik the Leper	60	Do. ...	6,824
Do.	60A	In English ...	2,204
Child Welfare	61	Do. ...	5,805
Do.	62	In Burmese ...	14,190
A Few Useful Hints	63	Do. ...	4,691
A Few more Facts about Leprosy	64	Do. ...	5,036
Facts about Respiratory Diseases	65	Do. ...	5,643
Evil of Opium	66	Do. ...	5,851
Typhoid Fever and its Prevention	67	Do. ...	9,867
The Abuse of Alcohol	68	In English ...	4,200
Do.	69	In Burmese ...	8,538
Trachoma : its nature, etc.	70	In English ...	3,380
Do.	71	In Burmese ...	3,712
An Open Letter to the Parents of School Children. A Topic on the Medical Inspection of School Children. Do.	72 73	In English ... In Burmese ...	4,290 9,590
What Children should know. A Talk on Opium Habit.	74	In English ...	5,116

Public Health Series—concl'd.

Title of the Publications. (1)	Number of the Publications. (2)	Languages. (3)	Number of copies distributed. (4)
What Children should Know. A Talk on Opium Habit.	75	In Burmese ...	8,034
What Youngmen should know ...	76	In English ...	4,104
Do. ...	77	In Burmese ...	11,771
A Dialogue on Cholera ...	78	In English ...	3,556
Do. ...	79	In Burmese ...	20,000
The Village Well or the Story of Maung Lu Byo and Ma Saw May the School Mistress.	80	In English ...	10,000
Do.	81	In Burmese ...	10,000
Yaws ...	82	In English ...	2,205
Do. ...	83	In Burmese ...	...
Total ...	...	...	809,445

Public Health Cards.

Prevention of Blindness amongst Boys and Girls.	1	In English ...	5,425
Do. ...	2	In Burmese ...	7,950
Prevention of Blindness amongst Men and Women	3	In English ...	4,150
Do. ...	4	In Burmese ...	5,236
Instructions for Prevention of Consumption	5	In English ...	3,151
Do. ...	6	In Burmese ...	9,706
Instructions for Prevention of Cholera	7	In English ...	5,194
Do. ...	8	In Burmese ...	23,920
Instructions for Prevention of Malaria	9	In English ...	4,877
Do. ...	10	In Burmese ...	9,217
Instructions for Prevention of Small-pox	11	In English ...	3,744
Do. ...	12	In Burmese ...	12,068
Instructions for Prevention of Plague	13	Do. ...	5,301
Instructions for Prevention of Measles	14	Do. ...	5,217
Instructions for Prevention of Dysentery	15	Do. ...	5,402
Instructions for Prevention of Flies	16	Do. ...	6,967
Common Colds ...	17	In English ...	3,143
Do. ...	18	In Burmese ...	6,102
Chicken-pox and its Prevention	19	In English ...	3,643
Do. ...	20	In Burmese ...	5,127
Instructions regarding Fresh Air	21	In English ...	5,918
Do. ...	22	In Burmese ...	8,301
Advice to Mothers (Vaccination)	23	In English ...	5,117
Do. ...	24	In Burmese ...	6,976
Syphilis ...	25	In English ...	2,999
Do. ...	26	In Burmese ...	4,145
Gonorrhoea ...	27	In English ...	2,905
Do. ...	28	In Burmese ...	3,582
The Rules of Health for Children	29	In English ...	2,201
Do. ...	30	In Burmese ...	2,200
Total ...	...	...	179,884

Public Health Posters.

Title of the Publications. (1)	Number of the Publications. (2)	Language. (3)	Number of copies distributed. (4)
Small-pox	1	In Burmese ...	4,103
Cholera	2	Do. ...	5,128
Flies	3	Do. ...	3,628
Total ... ..	...	...	12,859

Public Health Lectures.

A Magic Lantern Lecture on Tuberculosis	1	In English ...	204
A Magic Lantern Lecture on Cholera ...	2	Do. ...	204
A Lecture on Cholera	3	Do. ...	214
Do.	4	In Burmese ...	313
A Magic Lantern Lecture on Tuberculosis	5	Do. ...	313
A Magic Lantern Lecture on Plague ...	6	In English ...	314
Do.	7	In Burmese ...	323
The Danger of Flies and how they Spread Diseases.	8	In English ...	214
A Lecture on Venereal Disease	9	Do. ...	264
Do.	10	In Burmese ...	363
A Magic Lantern Lecture on Child-Welfare	11	In English ...	1,254
A Lecture on Child-Welfare	12	In Burmese ...	1,823
A Lecture on Consumption	13	In English ...	214
Do.	14	In Burmese ...	316
A Magic Lantern Lecture on Child-Welfare.	15	Do. ...	323
A Magic Lantern Lecture on Cholera ...	16	Do. ...	313
Lecture on Rabies or Canine Madness ...	17	In English ...	...
Do.	18	In Burmese ...	...
Lecture on Hook-Worm Disease	19	In English ...	...
Do.	20	In Burmese ...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	6,969

Public Health Handbills.

Handbills	1	In English ...	10,000
Do.	2	In Burmese ...	10,000
Total ... ..	...	...	20,000

Total of Public Health Series distributed	...	809,445.
Total of Public Health Cards distributed	...	179,884
Total of Public Health Posters distributed	...	12,859
Total of Public Health Lectures distributed	...	6,969
Total of Public Health Handbills distributed	...	20,000
Total distributed to the Public	...	1,029,157
Supplied to the Department of Public Instruction	...	2,346,000
GRAND TOTAL	...	3,375,157

Date	Description	Debit	Credit	Balance	Remarks
1890	Jan 1				Balance forward
	Jan 5				
	Jan 10				
	Jan 15				
	Jan 20				
	Jan 25				
	Jan 30				
	Feb 1				
	Feb 5				
	Feb 10				
	Feb 15				
	Feb 20				
	Feb 25				
	Feb 30				
	Mar 1				
	Mar 5				
	Mar 10				
	Mar 15				
	Mar 20				
	Mar 25				
	Mar 30				
	Apr 1				
	Apr 5				
	Apr 10				
	Apr 15				
	Apr 20				
	Apr 25				
	Apr 30				
	May 1				
	May 5				
	May 10				
	May 15				
	May 20				
	May 25				
	May 30				
	Jun 1				
	Jun 5				
	Jun 10				
	Jun 15				
	Jun 20				
	Jun 25				
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	Jul 1				
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	Jul 10				
	Jul 15				
	Jul 20				
	Jul 25				
	Jul 30				
	Aug 1				
	Aug 5				
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	Sep 1				
	Sep 5				
	Sep 10				
	Sep 15				
	Sep 20				
	Sep 25				
	Sep 30				
	Oct 1				
	Oct 5				
	Oct 10				
	Oct 15				
	Oct 20				
	Oct 25				
	Oct 30				
	Nov 1				
	Nov 5				
	Nov 10				
	Nov 15				
	Nov 20				
	Nov 25				
	Nov 30				
	Dec 1				
	Dec 5				
	Dec 10				
	Dec 15				
	Dec 20				
	Dec 25				
	Dec 30				
	Total				

STATEMENT A.—Statement showing Total Income from all sources and Expenditure in

Name of Division.	Total receipts including opening balance.	Total Expenditure on Public Health purposes.	Amount			
			Water supply.		Drainage.	
			Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, etc.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, etc.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Towns in—						
Arakan Division ...	3,41,594	1,83,926	2,478	54,849	...	19
Pegu Division ...	2,06,68,166	41,66,540	5,63,830	8,51,709	1,94,929	3,13,112
Irrawaddy Division ...	20,42,460	5,37,027	2,968	49,221	10,444	4,780
Tenasserim Division ...	17,09,386	3,47,196	1,670	18,418	...	893
Magwe Division ...	11,29,598	3,45,794	1,12,775	19,998	...	10,550
Mandalay Division ...	33,00,532	10,78,606	2,52,376	1,09,084	22,086	28,735
Sagaing Division ...	6,85,139	1,80,465	3,935	19,322	96	702
Total ...	2,98,76,875	68,39,554	9,40,032	11,22,601	2,27,555	3,58,791
Districts in—						
Arakan Division ...	8,08,216	47,135	834	1	...	...
Pegu Division ...	44,51,560	2,74,435	65,765	10,863	...	...
Irrawaddy Division ...	36,19,781	6,42,692	38,319	425	...	...
Tenasserim Division ...	51,81,269	67,548	1,188	...	339	...
Magwe Division ...	12,36,624	1,12,451	2,842	14,768	...	...
Mandalay Division ...	10,53,810	1,21,315	2,655	22,294	368	...
Sagaing Division ...	18,34,577	1,79,412	13,394	9,318	3,497	830
Total ...	1,81,85,837	14,44,988	1,24,997	57,669	4,204	830
GRAND TOTAL, BURMA ...	4,80,62,712	82,84,542	10,65,029	11,80,270	2,31,759	3,59,621
Federated Shan States—						
Towns ...	2,78,991	1,19,403	30,251	3,495	2,856	3,899
Rural areas ...	1,19,18,456	66,389	1,000	330	750	900
Total ...	1,21,97,447	1,85,792	31,251	3,825	3,606	4,799

for Public Health purposes during the financial year 1927-28.

pent on

Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	Epidemic charges (includ- ing plague).	Vaccination.	Registration of births and deaths.	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Charges on account of Health Officers and Public Health Inspectors.	Other sanitary requirements.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
80,076	4,264	1,597	1,283	14,614	11,821	12,925
13,62,479	8,785	9,744	97,494	4,52,869	2,74,813	36,776
2,47,284	14,480	7,787	6,436	1,15,430	34,772	43,425
2,13,653	1,784	5,918	7,110	56,534	29,130	12,086
1,12,433	8,349	3,970	1,743	67,315	6,436	2,225
4,10,357	22,335	8,256	11,578	92,463	77,140	44,196
91,471	2,055	2,098	622	39,223	2,920	18,021
25,17,753	62,052	39,370	1,26,266	8,38,448	4,37,032	1,69,654
9,736	22	9,980	...	25,891	...	671
49,354	477	44,537	...	73,008	29,617	814
39,172	2,725	57,692	...	24,416	8,207	4,71,736
16,035	924	35,455	...	5,896	5,645	2,066
35,225	1,907	30,007	...	25,049	...	2,653
37,746	1,134	24,586	...	25,370	6,911	251
55,725	5,529	50,674	...	28,940	4,379	7,126
2,42,993	12,718	2,52,931	...	2,08,570	54,759	4,85,317
27,60,746	74,770	2,92,301	1,26,266	10,47,018	4,91,791	6,54,971
59,657	409	280	463	13,939	3,884	270
33,533	1,842	17,277	...	906	8,507	1,344
93,190	2,251	17,557	463	14,845	12,391	1,614

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. I.--Births registered in the

1	2	3			4		
		Population according to Census of 1921.			Number of births registered.		
No.	Divisions and Districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
ARAKAN DIVISION.							
1	Akyab	308,317	265,723	574,040	6,881	6,137	13,018
2	Kyaukpyu	96,569	103,304	199,873	1,640	1,461	3,101
3	Sandoway	55,304	56,725	112,029	2,064	2,033	4,097
PEGU DIVISION.							
4	Rangoon	238,716	106,789	345,505	3,785	3,641	7,426
5	Pegu	235,324	210,296	445,620	4,547	4,251	8,798
6	Tharrawaddy	246,261	246,168	492,429	5,353	5,070	10,423
7	Hanthawaddy	201,043	163,581	364,624	4,394	4,160	8,554
8	Insein	154,767	134,773	289,540	2,995	2,871	5,866
9	Prome	182,803	188,772	371,575	7,100	6,819	13,919
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.							
10	Bassein	252,947	236,526	489,473	5,454	5,048	10,502
11	Henzada	273,439	277,481	550,920	6,880	6,414	13,294
12	Myaungmya	196,757	173,794	370,551	4,322	4,038	8,360
13	Ma-ubin	168,513	161,593	330,106	4,255	3,893	8,148
14	Pyapôn	156,721	132,273	288,994	3,212	3,087	6,299
TENASSERIM DIVISION.							
15	Thatôn	245,909	225,191	471,100	4,310	3,927	8,237
16	Amherst	223,348	194,562	417,910	7,587	7,155	14,742
17	Tavoy	80,994	75,792	156,786	3,425	3,360	6,785
18	Mergui	72,878	62,587	135,465	2,292	2,181	4,473
19	Toungoo	197,505	184,378	381,883	3,983	3,776	7,759
MAGWE DIVISION.							
20	Thayetmyo	125,283	130,123	255,406	3,463	3,494	6,957
21	Minbu	134,495	139,807	274,302	4,115	3,759	7,874
22	Magwe	211,686	211,566	423,252	4,735	4,705	9,440
23	Pakökku	223,943	241,828	465,771	6,869	6,738	13,607
MANDALAY DIVISION.							
24	Mandalay	182,999	173,622	356,621	7,294	6,545	13,839
25	Kyauksè	70,449	72,228	142,677	3,029	3,037	6,066
26	Meiktila	137,573	152,324	289,897	3,369	3,266	6,635
27	Myingyan	213,294	228,714	442,008	4,525	4,564	9,089
28	Yamèthin	160,913	162,276	323,189	4,557	4,423	8,980
SAGAING DIVISION.							
29	Shwebo	179,483	200,533	380,016	6,608	6,316	12,924
30	Sagaing	155,054	171,854	326,908	4,813	4,779	9,592
31	Lower Chindwin	161,918	192,230	354,148	5,570	5,540	11,110
	Total	5,545,205	5,277,413	10,822,618	143,426	136,488	279,914

Districts of Burma during the year 1928. (Paragraphs 9 and 10.)

5			6	7	8	9			1
Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.			Number of males born to every hundred females.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of births per 1,000 during previous five years.			No.
Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.	
11·99	10·69	22·68	112	2	...	13·34	12·21	25·55	1
8·21	7·31	15·51	112	2	...	9·78	9·00	18·78	2
18·42	18·15	36·57	102	16	...	18·68	17·88	36·57	3
10·95	10·54	21·49	104	...	12	10·09	9·47	19·56	4
10·20	9·54	19·74	107	2	...	12·60	11·89	24·49	5
10·87	10·30	21·17	106	6	...	13·18	12·48	25·66	6
12·05	11·41	23·46	106	8	...	13·26	12·43	25·69	7
10·34	9·92	20·26	104	3	...	13·01	12·06	25·07	8
19·11	18·35	37·46	104	8	...	15·79	14·97	30·77	9
11·14	10·31	21·46	108	5	...	12·76	12·06	24·83	10
12·49	11·64	24·13	107	8	...	15·16	14·48	29·64	11
11·66	10·90	22·56	107	6	...	10·74	10·41	21·16	12
12·89	11·79	24·68	109	7	...	13·64	12·78	26·42	13
11·11	10·68	21·80	104	3	...	9·94	9·19	19·12	14
9·15	8·34	17·48	110	2	...	10·76	9·94	20·70	15
18·15	17·12	35·28	106	15	...	14·84	13·72	28·56	16
21·85	21·43	43·28	102	17	...	18·99	17·95	36·94	17
16·92	16·10	33·02	105	13	...	16·16	14·79	30·95	18
10·43	9·89	20·32	105	...	...	10·26	9·66	19·92	19
13·56	13·68	27·24	99	3	...	15·65	13·85	28·90	20
15·00	13·70	28·71	109	2	...	15·71	15·21	30·92	21
11·19	11·12	22·30	101	3	...	12·71	11·94	24·64	22
14·75	14·47	29·21	102	5	...	17·57	17·21	34·78	23
20·45	18·35	38·81	111	2	...	19·98	18·92	38·90	24
21·23	21·29	42·52	100	6	...	18·06	17·18	35·24	25
11·62	11·27	22·89	103	1	...	11·96	11·78	23·74	26
10·24	10·33	20·56	99	...	...	12·39	11·85	24·25	27
14·10	13·69	27·79	103	6	...	15·78	15·35	31·14	28
17·39	16·62	34·01	105	8	...	16·13	15·48	31·61	29
14·72	14·62	29·34	101	5	...	13·20	12·90	26·10	30
15·73	15·64	31·37	101	8	...	16·84	16·49	33·33	31
13·25	12·61	25·86	105	5	...	13·85	13·14	26·99	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. II.—Statement of Births and Deaths registered

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Area in square miles.	4 Average population per square mile.	5 Population (Census 1921).			6 Births.		7 Number of deaths registered.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	5,056	113.54	308,317	265,723	574,040	13,018	22.68	6,396	5,439	11,835
2	Kyaukpyu ...	4,387	45.56	96,569	103,304	199,873	3,101	15.51	1,414	1,380	2,794
3	Sandoway ...	3,784	29.61	55,304	56,725	112,029	4,097	36.57	1,216	1,097	2,313
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	77	4,487.08	238,716	106,789	345,505	7,426	21.49	7,264	4,426	11,690
5	Pegu ...	4,083	109.14	235,324	210,296	445,620	8,798	1.74	4,482	3,580	8,062
6	Tharrawaddy ...	2,863	172.00	246,261	246,168	492,429	10,423	21.17	3,883	3,552	7,435
7	Hanthawaddy ...	1,866	195.40	201,043	163,581	364,624	8,554	23.46	3,126	2,691	5,817
8	Insein ...	1,903	152.15	154,767	134,773	289,540	5,866	20.26	2,851	2,190	5,041
9	Prome ...	2,915	127.47	182,803	188,772	371,575	13,919	37.46	5,599	5,219	10,818
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	4,127	118.60	252,947	236,526	489,473	10,502	21.46	4,277	3,644	7,921
11	Henzada ...	2,872	191.82	273,439	277,481	550,920	13,294	24.13	4,632	4,147	8,779
12	Myaungmya ...	2,650	139.83	196,757	173,794	370,551	8,360	22.56	3,393	2,680	6,073
13	Ma-ubin ...	1,640	201.28	168,513	161,593	330,106	8,148	24.68	3,160	2,689	5,849
14	Pyapôn ...	2,148	134.54	156,721	132,273	288,994	6,299	21.80	2,983	2,389	5,372
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	4,831	97.52	245,909	225,191	471,100	8,237	17.48	3,844	3,384	7,228
16	Amherst ...	7,059	59.20	223,348	194,562	417,910	14,742	35.28	4,691	3,875	8,566
17	Tavoy ...	5,308	29.54	80,994	75,792	156,786	6,785	43.28	2,151	2,012	4,163
18	Mergui ...	9,789	13.84	72,878	62,587	135,465	4,473	33.02	1,435	1,210	2,645
19	Toungoo ...	6,135	62.25	197,505	184,378	381,883	7,759	20.32	4,219	3,498	7,717
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	4,750	53.77	125,283	130,123	255,406	6,957	27.24	3,068	3,176	6,244
21	Minbu ...	3,293	83.30	134,495	139,807	274,302	7,874	28.71	3,733	3,645	7,378
22	Magwe ...	3,687	114.80	211,686	211,566	423,252	9,440	22.30	4,096	3,959	8,055
23	Pakôkku ...	6,210	75.00	223,943	241,828	465,771	13,607	29.21	5,672	5,807	11,479
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	2,117	168.46	182,999	173,622	356,621	13,839	38.81	6,891	6,068	12,959
25	Kyauksè ...	1,282	111.29	70,449	72,228	142,677	6,066	42.52	2,582	2,576	5,158
26	Meiktila ...	2,287	126.76	137,573	152,324	289,897	6,635	22.89	3,070	3,244	6,314
27	Myingyan ...	2,746	160.96	213,294	228,714	442,008	9,089	20.56	4,516	4,483	8,999
28	Yamèthin ...	4,176	77.39	160,913	162,276	323,189	8,980	27.79	3,767	3,408	7,175
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	5,604	67.81	179,483	200,533	380,016	12,924	34.01	4,944	5,004	9,948
30	Sagaing ...	1,825	179.13	155,054	171,854	326,908	9,592	29.34	3,964	4,150	8,114
31	Lower Chindwin ...	3,590	98.65	161,918	192,230	354,148	11,110	31.37	4,117	4,264	8,381
Total ...		115,060	94.66	5,545,205	5,277,413	10,822,618	279,914	25.86	121,436	108,886	230,322

the Districts of Burma during the year 1928. (Paragraphs 9, 15, 21, 28, 32, 34 and 35.)

8 Number of deaths of males to every hundred deaths of females.	9 Deaths per 1,000 of population from											10 Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.			1 No.
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All causes.			Male.	Female.	Total.	
									Male.	Female.	Total.				
118	2.45	0.83	...	11.72	1.00	0.93	0.18	3.50	20.74	20.47	20.62	18.07	18.74	18.38	1
102	0.85	0.01	...	7.09	0.29	0.15	0.12	5.49	14.64	13.36	13.98	14.62	13.22	13.90	2
111	0.19	0.05	...	8.98	0.56	0.45	0.46	9.95	21.99	19.34	20.65	24.03	21.76	22.88	3
164	0.25	1.09	0.74	1.29	2.51	9.81	0.79	17.35	30.43	41.45	33.83	31.18	40.70	34.12	4
125	0.11	0.34	0.31	5.55	0.35	0.48	0.55	10.41	19.05	17.02	18.09	20.72	19.07	19.94	5
109	0.26	0.02	0.58	6.33	0.71	0.58	0.46	6.15	15.77	14.43	15.10	20.69	18.43	19.56	6
116	0.38	0.07	0.09	4.82	0.42	0.44	0.36	9.37	15.55	16.45	15.95	16.99	17.28	17.12	7
130	0.16	0.20	0.47	7.07	0.69	0.83	0.56	7.44	18.42	16.25	17.41	18.94	17.78	18.40	8
107	0.29	0.13	0.76	11.31	1.38	1.15	0.58	13.53	30.63	27.65	29.11	25.84	23.18	24.49	9
117	0.88	0.04	0.38	4.86	1.23	1.29	0.26	7.23	16.91	15.41	16.18	19.04	17.41	18.25	10
112	0.51	0.13	0.28	4.05	0.65	0.61	0.27	9.44	16.94	14.95	15.94	20.60	19.24	19.91	11
127	0.62	0.01	0.24	4.11	0.96	0.78	0.28	9.40	17.24	15.42	16.39	16.75	15.21	16.03	12
118	0.97	0.07	0.27	2.87	0.60	0.53	0.41	12.00	18.75	16.64	17.72	18.55	17.54	18.06	13
125	1.23	0.19	0.17	5.69	0.90	0.78	0.45	9.18	19.03	18.06	18.59	15.15	13.78	14.52	14
114	0.40	0.06	0.38	6.62	1.15	0.85	0.20	5.69	15.63	15.03	15.34	14.21	14.16	14.19	15
121	0.44	0.34	0.01	4.20	0.93	1.66	0.40	12.52	21.00	19.92	20.50	16.27	15.74	16.02	16
107	...	0.01	...	17.90	1.68	0.94	0.47	5.56	26.56	26.55	26.55	21.35	21.43	21.39	17
119	...	...	...	11.68	0.83	0.59	0.51	5.92	19.68	19.35	19.53	19.09	18.48	18.81	18
121	0.71	1.13	0.11	8.59	0.51	0.69	0.27	8.19	21.36	18.97	20.21	17.79	16.04	16.94	19
97	0.37	0.58	0.32	12.35	0.53	0.25	0.21	9.83	24.49	24.41	24.45	22.98	21.65	22.30	20
102	0.15	...	0.39	12.22	0.80	0.47	0.52	12.34	27.76	26.07	26.90	28.92	27.16	28.03	21
103	0.71	0.08	0.56	4.67	0.58	1.01	0.35	11.07	19.35	18.71	19.03	18.97	17.33	18.15	22
98	0.44	0.12	0.50	11.13	1.02	0.87	0.40	10.17	25.33	24.01	24.65	23.53	21.95	22.71	23
114	1.21	0.10	2.28	7.32	1.92	4.48	0.33	18.71	37.66	34.95	36.34	34.64	33.10	33.89	24
100	0.50	...	0.42	13.30	0.29	0.60	0.43	20.61	36.65	35.66	36.15	33.42	31.56	32.48	25
95	2.16	0.04	1.25	4.29	1.19	0.31	0.57	11.97	22.32	21.30	21.78	19.31	16.71	17.95	26
101	0.74	0.26	1.23	4.10	0.58	0.68	0.48	12.29	21.17	19.60	20.36	17.31	16.04	16.66	27
111	0.93	0.48	0.43	6.90	0.37	0.53	0.35	12.22	23.41	21.00	22.20	23.90	22.26	23.08	28
99	0.03	0.24	0.29	9.74	0.94	0.46	0.77	13.70	27.55	24.95	26.18	24.16	21.59	22.80	29
96	0.87	0.31	0.87	6.02	0.45	0.29	0.52	15.49	25.57	24.15	24.82	20.79	18.62	19.65	30
97	0.30	0.42	0.09	9.08	0.34	0.42	0.35	12.66	25.43	22.18	23.67	23.92	21.01	22.34	31
112	0.67	0.26	0.46	7.10	0.86	1.13	0.40	10.40	21.90	20.63	21.28	20.95	19.67	20.33	

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL STATEMENT II (a)—PROVINCIAL—*Showing*
(I—XII) for the

1 Areas.	2 Area in square miles.	3 Average population per square mile.	4 Population according to census of 1921.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.
Pyinwa Circle of Akyab District	80	29·88	1,247	1,143	2,390
Hill District of Arakan ...	1,500	13·94	10,790	10,124	20,914
* Salween District ...	2,666	18·90	26,811	23,568	50,379
Papun Town ...	...	...	901	513	1,414
Chin Hills District ...	8,000	13·76	54,122	55,957	110,079
Pakôkku Hill Tracts ...	3,100	6·47	9,840	10,203	20,043
* Bhamo District ...	6,903	16·36	56,888	56,072	112,960
Bhamo Town ...	...	...	4,933	2,808	7,741
* Myitkyina District ...	11,847	11·68	73,760	64,641	138,401
Myitkyina Town ...	...	...	3,107	1,849	4,956
* Katha District ...	7,721	30·27	118,103	115,603	233,706
Katha Town ...	...	...	2,583	1,870	4,453
* Upper Chindwin District ...	14,525	12·25	90,182	87,701	177,883
Mawlaik Town ...	...	...	1,672	743	2,415
* Northern Shan States ...	20,156	27·74	285,700	273,523	559,223
Lashio Town ...	...	...	2,046	1,402	3,448
* Southern Shan States ...	40,437	22·54	458,193	453,275	911,468
Taunggyi Town ...	...	...	3,397	2,794	6,191
Loilem Town ...	...	...	552	446	998
Kalaw Town ...	...	...	1,822	1,175	2,997
Total ...	116,935	19·99	1,185,636	1,151,810	2,337,446

* Includes

*births and deaths in areas not included in the main statements
year 1928. (Paragraph 7.)*

5			6	7			8	Remarks.
Number of births registered.			Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths registered.			Death-rate per 1,000 of population.	
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
12	12	24	10·04	15	4	19	7·95	
141	111	252	12·65	197	136	333	15·92	
488	459	947	18·80	479	420	899	17·84	
18	16	34	24·05	17	26	43	30·41	
2,208	2,868	5,076	46·11	1,631	1,514	3,145	28·57	
76	81	157	7·83	262	192	454	22·65	
1,900	1,739	3,639	32·21	2,021	1,795	3,816	33·78	
116	100	216	27·90	157	89	246	31·78	
1,468	1,425	2,893	20·90	2,130	1,787	3,917	28·30	
111	111	222	44·79	191	80	271	54·68	
2,752	2,684	5,436	23·26	2,445	2,230	4,675	20·00	
76	71	147	33·01	149	90	239	53·67	
3,054	2,798	5,852	32·90	2,914	2,666	5,580	31·37	
17	25	42	17·39	26	17	43	17·81	
6,886	6,488	13,374	23·92	6,088	4,799	10,887	19·47	
83	76	159	46·11	129	64	193	55·97	
6,325	6,182	12,507	13·72	6,549	6,482	13,031	14·30	
128	105	233	37·64	60	71	131	21·16	
26	26	52	52·10	32	20	52	52·10	
27	14	41	13·68	58	24	82	27·36	
25,310	24,847	50,157	21·46	24,731	22,025	46,756	20·00	

Town.

ANNUAL STATEMENT No. III.—Deaths registered in the Districts of

1	2					
No.	Divisions and Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
ARAKAN DIVISION.						
1	Akyab	964	855	1,108	1,098	1,170
2	Kyaukpyu	269	154	148	267	186
3	Sandoway	294	131	149	159	116
PEGU DIVISION.						
4	Rangoon	950	1,032	1,112	960	880
5	Pegu	579	615	817	617	611
6	Tharrawaddy	705	552	606	441	628
7	Hanthawaddy	463	347	323	633	537
8	Insein	448	388	311	390	471
9	Prome	845	676	648	603	556
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.						
10	Bassein	546	428	533	770	783
11	Henzada	831	567	570	553	686
12	Myaungmya	540	349	396	596	405
13	Ma-ubin	490	447	412	571	403
14	Pyapôn	392	455	440	615	452
TENASSERIM DIVISION.						
15	Thatôn	793	770	672	410	458
16	Amherst	497	443	701	699	662
17	Tavoy	193	272	332	239	425
18	Mergui	164	118	190	99	220
19	Toungoo	590	493	652	444	418
MAGWE DIVISION.						
20	Thayetmyo	631	383	565	309	406
21	Minbu	899	484	477	523	389
22	Magwe	622	688	532	744	467
23	Pakôkku	1,050	818	828	1,022	730
MANDALAY DIVISION.						
24	Mandalay	1,193	1,239	966	818	682
25	Kyauksè	491	320	480	363	242
26	Meiktila	871	462	305	435	424
27	Myingyan	1,028	696	462	668	422
28	Yamèthin	603	400	564	511	493
SAGAING DIVISION.						
29	Shwebo	782	590	638	679	638
30	Sagaing	850	747	650	533	448
31	Lower Chindwin	682	495	564	556	513
Total ...		20,255	16,414	17,151	17,325	15,921
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month.		1·87	1·52	1·58	1·60	1·47

Burma during each month of the year 1928.

3							4	
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	No.
1,223	955	791	1,051	825	698	1,097	11,835	1
186	385	288	270	224	232	185	2,794	2
162	214	250	250	302	130	156	2,313	3
1,058	1,032	1,011	889	946	883	937	11,690	4
910	739	610	688	603	514	759	8,062	5
636	689	628	648	573	687	642	7,435	6
459	570	473	486	595	481	450	5,817	7
325	622	557	296	433	472	328	5,041	8
904	1,251	1,615	1,061	910	774	975	10,818	9
581	690	754	737	779	628	692	7,921	10
654	647	745	595	1,071	857	1,003	8,779	11
478	363	534	503	622	528	759	6,073	12
510	586	425	415	540	603	447	5,849	13
381	259	393	449	498	492	546	5,372	14
586	771	665	556	465	501	581	7,228	15
710	902	943	857	911	663	578	8,566	16
435	365	363	325	382	331	501	4,163	17
312	280	286	236	230	202	308	2,645	18
543	890	637	797	701	755	797	7,717	19
769	302	419	727	328	359	1,046	6,244	20
434	595	665	570	739	752	851	7,378	21
550	767	546	856	683	767	833	8,055	22
681	860	825	1,047	1,324	1,295	999	11,479	23
858	827	1,017	911	1,311	1,540	1,597	12,959	24
253	421	346	313	592	669	668	5,158	25
473	586	692	602	679	536	249	6,314	26
339	1,147	841	758	1,114	812	712	8,999	27
490	511	580	560	804	935	724	7,175	28
896	864	878	783	958	1,032	1,210	9,948	29
470	562	604	619	737	935	959	8,114	30
593	689	588	815	910	888	1,088	8,381	31
17,859	20,341	19,969	19,670	21,789	20,951	22,677	230,322	
1'65	1'88	1'85	1'82	2'01	1'94	2'10	21'28	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. IV.—Deaths registered according to Age

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3		4		5		6	
		Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
ARAKAN DIVISION.									
1	Akyab ...	1,120	976	777	813	475	411	231	209
2	Kyaukpyu ...	291	279	120	117	84	102	46	33
3	Sandoway ...	508	389	89	87	56	54	31	29
PEGU DIVISION.									
4	Rangoon ...	1,362	1,168	576	582	176	163	140	122
5	Pegu ...	1,220	1,058	418	408	196	200	162	135
6	Tharrawaddy ...	1,122	950	386	489	204	215	142	137
7	Hanthawaddy ...	814	786	357	326	144	118	119	80
8	Insein ...	671	538	326	294	143	128	97	67
9	Prome ...	1,896	1,607	709	722	271	254	165	182
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.									
10	Bassein ...	1,003	896	408	394	210	204	175	147
11	Henzada ...	1,519	1,238	472	439	224	186	150	111
12	Myaungmya ...	888	719	381	365	144	146	93	76
13	Ma-ubin ...	890	717	376	346	130	129	110	69
14	Pyapôn ...	662	572	283	314	153	145	105	80
TENASSERIM DIVISION.									
15	Thatôn ...	787	594	387	368	162	180	144	142
16	Amherst ...	1,157	988	548	486	248	228	151	108
17	Tavoy ...	552	441	318	313	119	127	71	60
18	Mergui ...	326	256	163	178	93	91	42	24
19	Toungoo ...	876	778	429	399	232	215	190	197
MAGWE DIVISION.									
20	Thayetmyo ...	806	777	383	438	191	181	94	106
21	Minbu ...	995	873	526	537	206	187	110	84
22	Magwe ...	964	886	487	460	273	255	229	196
23	Pakôkku ...	1,319	1,163	1,024	1,000	328	388	215	228
MANDALAY DIVISION.									
24	Mandalay ...	2,256	1,808	714	720	309	347	172	209
25	Kyauksè ...	797	724	334	338	150	151	88	58
26	Meiktila ...	623	603	548	569	114	98	67	88
27	Myingyan ...	913	763	843	773	259	260	165	145
28	Yamèthin ...	1,165	952	525	529	212	265	95	110
SAGAING DIVISION.									
29	Shwebo ...	1,779	1,530	666	642	275	253	125	131
30	Sagaing ...	1,060	969	587	563	225	219	109	128
31	Lower Chindwin ...	1,193	1,111	619	616	254	233	147	143
Total, Deaths		31,534	27,109	14,779	14,625	6,260	6,133	3,980	3,634
Total, Population		131,269	136,391	534,388	554,521	665,315	673,733	648,260	609,818
Total Ratio per 1,000 living		240·22	198·76	27·66	26·37	9·41	9·10	6·14	5·96

n the Districts of Burma during the year 1928. (Paragraph 18.)

7		8		9		10		11		12		1
15 and under 20.		20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		No.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
342	317	664	743	740	513	671	390	534	361	842	706	1
43	61	104	149	116	113	110	89	154	115	346	322	2
44	34	75	81	76	92	89	83	79	72	169	176	3
262	154	1,133	538	1,277	458	837	290	646	278	855	673	4
213	178	506	350	489	329	475	257	283	232	520	433	5
161	167	384	337	371	305	314	237	299	245	500	470	6
102	112	225	254	288	264	266	172	291	211	520	368	7
144	105	304	237	304	226	262	169	224	141	376	285	8
223	235	444	465	498	469	437	356	373	366	583	563	9
233	217	463	377	461	387	413	282	372	265	539	475	10
160	132	341	409	374	373	392	304	345	321	655	634	11
137	127	376	294	381	259	305	195	262	164	426	335	12
125	103	338	276	281	249	234	211	153	154	523	435	13
182	135	389	284	388	262	250	193	230	158	341	246	14
172	190	221	282	337	257	417	352	509	439	708	580	15
184	179	482	452	499	390	369	267	335	247	713	530	16
62	72	151	220	192	198	173	127	169	132	344	322	17
46	33	119	109	158	128	156	81	116	83	216	227	18
261	210	525	456	530	375	378	300	314	208	484	360	19
98	99	227	281	254	280	260	209	271	278	484	527	20
144	117	260	324	283	280	269	253	304	263	636	727	21
234	196	325	366	333	327	272	272	295	249	684	752	22
224	235	392	460	403	459	446	366	428	445	893	1,063	23
193	221	680	530	625	467	486	365	526	415	930	986	24
89	87	170	231	186	189	192	157	193	201	383	440	25
103	129	299	309	262	273	212	186	227	188	615	801	26
190	215	361	445	370	349	296	248	309	291	810	994	27
130	92	300	327	314	254	236	171	274	166	516	542	28
139	172	283	333	282	311	210	237	250	296	935	1,099	29
134	131	305	324	276	315	225	227	231	273	812	1,001	30
164	163	275	313	262	249	238	238	198	240	767	958	31
4,938	4,618	11,121	10,556	11,610	9,400	9,890	7,284	9,194	7,497	18,130	18,030	
543,201	566,316	986,827	926,484	805,282	653,264	570,043	499,720	347,411	344,624	313,209	312,542	
9.09	8.15	11.27	11.39	14.42	14.39	17.35	14.58	26.46	21.75	57.88	57.69	

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. IV (a) giving the Details

No.	Division and District.	Not exceeding one month.						Total of columns 5 and 8.
		Male.			Female.			
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
ARAKAN DIVISION.								
1	Akyab	65	130	195	82	115	197	392
2	Kyaukpyu	35	29	64	30	37	67	131
3	Sandoway	59	88	147	40	65	105	252
PEGU DIVISION.								
4	Rangoon	325	136	461	277	122	399	860
5	Pegu	102	138	240	73	89	162	402
6	Tharrawaddy	103	123	226	61	98	159	385
7	Hanthawaddy	167	95	262	141	138	279	541
8	Insein	70	105	175	61	77	138	313
9	Prome	151	256	407	121	231	352	759
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.								
10	Bassein	133	110	243	115	90	205	448
11	Henzada	154	179	333	117	126	243	576
12	Myaungmya	127	103	230	93	93	186	416
13	Ma-ubin	107	137	244	95	96	191	435
14	Pyapôn	106	99	205	98	79	177	382
TENASSERIM DIVISION.								
15	Thatôn	111	186	297	102	118	220	517
16	Amherst	129	178	307	102	139	241	548
17	Tavoy	60	101	161	46	65	111	272
18	Mergui	48	54	102	41	44	85	187
19	Toungoo	68	162	230	53	144	197	427
MAGWE DIVISION.								
20	Thayetmyo	42	81	123	49	92	141	264
21	Minbu	130	112	242	106	122	228	470
22	Magwe	122	131	253	102	125	227	480
23	Pakôkku	259	283	542	231	232	463	1,005
MANDALAY DIVISION.								
24	Mandalay	520	293	813	349	232	581	1,394
25	Kyauksè	135	140	275	124	118	242	517
26	Meiktila	60	48	108	56	48	104	212
27	Myingyan	132	130	262	89	103	192	454
28	Yamèthin	130	108	238	69	91	160	398
SAGAING DIVISION.								
29	Shwebo	266	226	492	194	206	400	892
30	Sagaing	170	152	322	132	126	258	580
31	Lower Chindwin	219	231	450	187	203	390	840
	Total ...	4,305	4,344	8,649	3,436	3,664	7,100	15,749

of Deaths by Ages under One year during the year 1928. (Paragraph 18.)

Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total male, columns 5, 10 and 13.	Total female, columns 8, 11 and 14.	Total.	No.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(1)
633	509	1,142	292	270	562	1,120	976	2,096	1
153	142	295	74	70	144	291	279	570	2
300	231	531	61	53	114	508	389	897	3
648	541	1,189	253	228	481	1,362	1,168	2,530	4
791	691	1,482	189	205	394	1,220	1,058	2,278	5
690	598	1,288	206	193	399	1,122	950	2,072	6
401	363	764	151	144	295	814	786	1,600	7
370	280	650	126	120	246	671	538	1,209	8
1,194	964	2,158	295	291	586	1,896	1,607	3,503	9
546	508	1,054	214	183	397	1,003	896	1,899	10
930	763	1,693	256	232	488	1,519	1,238	2,757	11
542	449	991	116	84	200	888	719	1,607	12
511	379	890	135	147	282	890	717	1,607	13
336	310	646	121	85	206	662	572	1,234	14
317	228	545	173	146	319	787	594	1,381	15
604	530	1,134	246	217	463	1,157	988	2,145	16
308	249	557	83	81	164	552	441	993	17
187	134	321	37	37	74	326	256	582	18
453	406	859	193	175	368	876	778	1,654	19
536	497	1,033	147	139	286	806	777	1,583	20
556	451	1,007	197	194	391	995	873	1,868	21
475	429	904	236	230	466	964	886	1,850	22
469	411	880	308	289	597	1,319	1,163	2,482	23
1,101	944	2,045	342	283	625	2,256	1,808	4,064	24
369	351	720	153	131	284	797	724	1,521	25
373	366	739	142	133	275	623	603	1,226	26
415	364	779	236	207	443	913	763	1,676	27
754	625	1,379	173	167	340	1,165	952	2,117	28
983	816	1,799	304	314	618	1,779	1,530	3,309	29
523	503	1,031	215	203	418	1,060	969	2,029	30
456	458	914	287	263	550	1,193	1,111	2,304	31
16,924	14,495	31,419	5,961	5,514	11,475	31,534	27,109	58,643	

ANNUAL STATEMENT No. V.—Deaths registered according

1	2	3					
No.	Divisions and Districts.	Population (Census 1921).					
		Christians.	Mahome- dans.	Hindus.	Burmese or Buddhists.	Other classes.	Total.
ARAKAN DIVISION.							
1	Akyab ...	618	208,961	14,719	315,137	34,605	574,040
2	Kyaukpyu ...	136	4,479	634	178,451	16,173	199,873
3	Sandoway ...	956	5,251	376	100,878	4,568	112,029
PEGU DIVISION.							
4	Rangoon ...	25,310	62,070	125,626	114,319	18,180	345,505
5	Pegu ...	9,790	9,745	40,856	378,338	6,891	445,620
6	Tharrawaddy ...	8,074	5,421	9,179	467,558	2,197	492,429
7	Hanthawaddy ...	5,074	12,811	47,326	293,768	5,645	364,624
8	Insein ...	15,544	7,874	24,034	238,733	3,355	289,540
9	Prome ...	1,238	4,174	5,509	356,283	4,371	371,575
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.							
10	Bassein ...	32,630	9,994	14,947	428,546	3,356	489,473
11	Henzada ...	11,742	5,211	6,703	525,231	2,033	550,920
12	Myaungmya ...	21,198	11,451	9,533	324,315	4,054	370,551
13	Ma-ubin ...	11,984	6,001	6,833	302,862	2,426	330,106
14	Pyapôn ...	9,054	5,640	16,431	254,072	3,797	288,994
TENASSERIM DIVISION.							
15	Thatôn ...	3,811	13,405	21,112	430,329	2,443	471,100
16	Amherst ...	7,074	26,678	25,415	355,175	3,568	417,910
17	Tavoy ...	2,645	2,873	3,319	145,146	2,803	156,786
18	Mergui ...	6,153	11,645	6,613	104,617	6,437	135,465
19	Toungoo ...	35,442	8,163	19,575	297,980	20,723	381,883
MAGWE DIVISION.							
20	Thayetmyo ...	465	1,994	1,946	239,726	11,275	255,406
21	Minbu ...	174	1,223	1,995	265,885	5,025	274,302
22	Magwe ...	1,153	3,521	7,243	410,548	787	423,252
23	Pakôkku ...	307	1,022	842	460,158	3,442	465,771
MANDALAY DIVISION.							
24	Mandalay ...	8,329	23,209	22,061	299,327	3,695	356,621
25	Kyaukse ...	592	5,740	1,028	135,082	235	142,677
26	Meiktila ...	772	4,283	2,644	281,618	580	289,897
27	Myingyan ...	342	1,156	1,724	438,374	412	442,008
28	Yamèthin ...	2,416	12,908	6,220	298,565	3,080	323,189
SAGAING DIVISION.							
29	Shwebo ...	2,008	7,603	2,525	367,216	664	380,016
30	Sagaing ...	948	2,811	1,956	321,016	177	326,908
31	Lower Chindwin ...	334	1,032	1,312	351,313	157	354,148
Total ...		226,313	488,349	450,236	9,480,566	177,154	10,822,618

o classes in the Districts of Burma during the year 1928.

4						5						No.
Number of deaths registered.						Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.						
Chris- tians.	Maho- medans.	Hindus.	Burmese or Buddhists	Other classes.	Total.	Chris- tians.	Maho- medans.	Hindus.	Burmese or Buddhists	Other classes.	Total.	
1	4,307	146	6,936	445	11,835	1.62	20.61	9.92	22.01	12.86	20.62	1
3	52	3	2,518	218	2,794	22.06	11.61	4.73	14.11	13.48	13.98	2
16	95	2	2,103	97	2,313	16.74	18.09	5.32	20.85	21.23	20.65	3
609	1,739	4,168	4,941	233	11,690	24.06	28.02	33.18	43.22	12.82	33.83	4
148	181	390	6,816	527	8,062	15.12	18.57	9.55	18.02	76.48	18.09	5
76	111	208	6,905	135	7,435	9.41	20.48	22.66	14.77	61.45	15.10	6
52	188	361	4,894	322	5,817	10.25	14.67	7.63	16.66	57.04	15.95	7
209	150	366	4,123	193	5,041	13.45	19.05	15.23	17.27	57.53	17.41	8
10	105	289	10,296	118	10,818	8.08	25.16	52.46	28.90	27.00	29.11	9
324	295	471	6,786	45	7,921	9.93	29.52	31.51	15.83	13.41	16.18	10
154	118	174	8,257	76	8,779	13.12	22.64	25.96	15.72	37.38	15.94	11
295	161	190	5,264	163	6,073	13.92	14.06	19.93	16.23	40.21	16.39	12
90	83	120	5,468	88	5,849	7.51	13.83	17.56	18.05	36.27	17.72	13
178	162	156	4,475	401	5,372	19.66	28.72	9.49	17.61	105.61	18.59	14
42	238	318	6,549	81	7,228	11.02	17.75	15.06	15.22	33.16	15.34	15
129	713	640	7,006	78	8,566	18.24	26.73	25.18	19.73	21.86	20.50	16
45	78	98	3,779	163	4,163	17.01	27.15	29.53	26.04	58.15	26.55	17
115	262	137	2,072	59	2,645	18.69	22.50	20.72	19.81	9.17	19.53	18
479	227	350	6,243	418	7,717	13.52	27.81	17.88	20.95	20.17	20.21	19
11	74	55	5,851	253	6,244	23.66	37.11	28.26	24.41	22.44	24.45	20
6	28	28	7,252	64	7,378	34.48	22.89	14.04	27.27	12.74	26.90	21
10	64	68	7,869	44	8,055	8.67	18.18	9.39	19.17	55.91	19.03	22
4	28	14	11,430	3	11,479	13.03	27.40	16.63	24.84	.87	24.65	23
188	806	717	11,075	173	12,959	22.57	34.73	32.50	37.00	46.82	36.34	24
20	145	47	4,932	14	5,158	33.78	25.26	45.72	36.51	59.57	36.15	25
10	124	43	6,133	4	6,314	12.95	28.95	16.26	21.78	6.90	21.78	26
2	37	15	8,934	11	8,999	5.85	32.01	8.70	20.38	26.70	20.36	27
34	411	217	6,453	60	7,175	14.07	31.84	34.89	21.61	19.48	22.20	28
35	122	89	9,700	2	9,948	17.43	16.05	35.25	26.41	3.01	26.18	29
1	89	52	7,968	4	8,114	1.05	31.66	26.58	24.82	22.60	24.82	30
3	19	16	8,333	10	8,381	8.98	18.41	12.20	23.72	63.69	23.67	31
3,299	11,212	9,948	201,361	4,502	230,322	14.58	22.96	22.10	21.24	25.41	21.28	

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL STATEMENT V-A.—Deaths registered according in the Towns

No.	Divisions and Districts.	Population (Census 1921).							
		Christians.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Burmese or Buddhists.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
ARAKAN DIVISION.									
1	Akyab ...	428	190	116,736	92,225	13,401	1,318	159,719	155,418
2	Kyaukpyu ...	65	71	2,580	1,899	609	25	84,901	93,550
3	Sandoway ...	488	468	2,749	2,502	331	45	49,415	51,463
PEGU DIVISION.									
4	Rangoon ...	14,215	11,095	49,610	12,460	102,798	22,828	59,517	54,802
5	Pegu ...	4,918	4,872	6,996	2,749	27,554	13,302	191,186	187,152
6	Tharrawaddy ...	3,970	4,104	3,736	1,685	7,422	1,757	229,477	238,081
7	Hanthawaddy ...	3,022	2,052	9,551	3,260	35,365	11,961	148,757	145,011
8	Insein ...	7,681	7,863	5,301	2,573	18,387	5,647	120,939	117,794
9	Prome ...	651	587	2,687	1,487	4,427	1,082	172,327	183,956
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.									
11	Bassein ...	16,207	16,423	7,082	2,912	13,151	1,796	213,811	214,735
12	Henzada ...	5,711	6,031	3,323	1,888	5,712	991	257,027	268,204
13	Myaungmya ...	10,645	10,553	8,990	2,461	8,544	989	165,260	159,055
14	Ma-ubin ...	5,976	6,008	4,350	1,651	5,954	879	150,413	152,449
14	Pyapôn ...	4,925	4,129	4,843	797	12,804	3,627	131,225	122,847
TENASSERIM DIVISION.									
15	Thatôn ...	1,920	1,891	8,912	4,493	14,794	6,318	218,580	211,749
16	Amherst ...	3,596	3,478	16,261	10,417	19,468	5,947	181,489	173,686
17	Tavoy ...	1,371	1,274	1,844	1,029	2,953	366	72,612	72,534
18	Mergui ...	3,297	2,856	6,270	5,375	5,842	771	53,200	51,417
19	Toungoo ...	17,624	17,818	5,498	2,665	13,316	6,259	149,783	148,197
MAGWE DIVISION.									
20	Thayetmyô ...	261	204	1,177	817	1,405	541	116,712	123,014
21	Minbu ...	118	56	842	381	1,752	243	129,039	136,846
22	Magwe ...	746	407	2,748	773	6,669	574	200,865	209,683
23	Pakôkku ...	210	97	701	321	702	140	220,495	239,663
MANDALAY DIVISION.									
24	Mandalay ...	4,506	3,823	13,665	9,544	15,591	6,470	146,205	153,122
25	Kyauskè ...	292	300	2,896	2,844	821	207	66,277	68,805
26	Meiktila ...	532	240	2,369	1,914	2,005	639	132,184	149,434
27	Myingyan ...	202	140	833	323	1,399	325	210,540	227,834
28	Yamèthin ...	1,285	1,131	6,896	6,012	4,797	1,423	146,086	152,479
SAGAING DIVISION.									
29	Shwebo ...	1,015	993	3,915	3,688	1,912	613	172,142	195,074
30	Sagaing ...	446	502	1,563	1,248	1,382	574	151,524	169,492
31	Lower Chindwin ...	194	140	801	231	1,019	293	159,762	191,551
	Total ...	116,517	109,796	305,725	182,624	352,286	97,950	4,661,469	4,819,097

to Sex in the four main classes in the Districts of Burma during the year 1928.

4								5								1
Number of deaths registered.								Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.								No.
Christians.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Burmese or Buddhists.		Christians.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Burmese or Buddhists.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
...	1	2,411	1,896	123	23	3,614	3,322	...	5.26	20.65	20.56	9.18	17.45	22.63	21.37	1
2	1	30	22	3	...	1,255	1,263	30.77	14.08	11.63	11.59	4.93	...	14.78	13.50	2
9	7	46	49	1	1	1,110	993	18.44	14.96	16.73	19.58	3.02	22.22	22.46	19.30	3
349	260	1,197	542	2,935	1,233	2,600	2,341	24.55	23.43	24.13	43.50	28.55	54.01	43.68	42.72	4
82	66	121	60	305	85	3,604	3,212	16.67	13.55	17.30	21.83	11.07	6.39	18.85	17.16	5
39	37	75	36	156	52	3,525	3,380	9.82	9.02	20.07	21.36	21.02	29.60	15.36	14.20	6
24	28	122	66	248	113	2,518	2,376	7.94	13.65	12.77	20.25	7.01	9.45	16.93	16.38	7
118	91	98	52	242	124	2,257	1,866	15.36	11.57	18.49	20.21	13.16	21.96	18.66	15.84	8
6	4	76	29	219	70	5,219	5,077	9.22	6.81	28.28	19.50	49.47	64.70	30.29	27.60	9
162	162	188	107	368	103	3,530	3,256	10.00	9.86	26.55	36.74	27.98	57.35	16.51	15.16	10
79	75	77	41	127	47	4,298	3,959	13.83	12.44	23.17	21.72	22.23	47.43	16.72	14.76	11
146	149	130	31	163	27	2,833	2,431	13.72	14.12	14.46	12.60	19.08	27.30	17.14	15.28	12
51	39	59	24	98	22	2,878	2,590	8.53	6.49	13.56	14.54	16.46	25.03	19.13	16.99	13
105	73	137	25	125	31	2,305	2,170	21.32	17.68	28.29	31.37	9.76	8.55	17.57	17.66	14
20	22	147	91	203	115	3,432	3,117	10.42	11.63	16.49	20.25	13.72	18.20	15.70	14.72	15
65	64	441	272	426	214	3,710	3,296	18.08	18.40	27.12	26.11	21.88	35.98	20.44	18.98	16
24	21	57	21	77	21	1,888	1,891	17.51	16.48	30.91	20.41	26.08	57.38	26.00	26.07	17
55	60	135	127	95	42	1,107	965	16.68	21.01	21.53	23.63	16.26	54.47	20.81	18.77	18
231	248	135	92	263	87	3,332	2,911	13.11	13.92	24.55	34.52	19.75	13.90	22.25	19.64	19
4	7	43	31	32	23	2,874	2,977	15.33	34.31	36.53	37.94	22.78	42.51	24.62	24.20	20
5	1	18	10	22	6	3,650	3,602	42.37	17.86	21.38	26.25	12.56	24.69	28.29	26.32	21
5	5	47	17	53	15	3,957	3,912	6.70	12.29	17.10	21.99	7.95	26.13	19.70	18.66	22
1	3	19	9	9	5	5,641	5,789	4.76	30.93	27.10	28.04	12.82	35.71	25.58	24.15	23
104	84	471	335	492	225	5,693	5,382	23.08	21.97	34.47	35.10	31.56	34.78	38.94	35.15	24
12	8	89	56	26	21	2,452	2,480	41.10	26.67	30.73	19.69	31.67	101.45	37.00	36.04	25
7	3	63	61	30	13	2,968	3,165	13.16	12.50	26.59	31.87	14.96	20.34	22.45	21.18	26
2	...	22	15	12	3	4,472	4,462	9.90	...	26.41	46.44	8.58	9.23	21.24	19.58	27
19	15	240	171	139	78	3,333	3,120	14.79	13.26	34.80	28.44	28.98	54.81	22.82	20.46	28
19	16	70	52	52	37	4,801	4,899	18.72	16.11	17.88	14.10	27.20	60.36	27.89	25.11	29
...	1	45	44	38	14	3,879	4,089	...	1.99	28.79	35.26	27.50	24.39	25.60	24.13	30
2	1	13	6	13	3	4,081	4,252	10.31	7.14	16.23	25.97	12.76	10.24	25.54	22.20	31
1,747	1,552	6,822	4,390	7,095	2,853	102,816	98,545	14.99	14.14	22.31	24.04	20.14	29.13	22.06	20.45	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VI-A.—*Births and Deaths registered from*
(Paragraphs 9, 11, 16,

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Population (Census 1921).	4 Births.				5 Cholera.	6 Small-pox.	7 Plague.	8 Fever.	9 Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	10 Respiratory Diseases.
			Male.		Total.	Birth rate.						
			Female.									
ARAKAN DIVISION.												
1	Akyab ...	535,148	6,556	5,852	12,408	23·19	1,358	460	...	6,539	536	392
2	Kyaukpyu ...	195,989	1,590	1,411	3,001	15·31	169	1	...	1,387	54	22
3	Sandoway ...	108,267	2,010	1,977	3,987	36·83	21	6	...	982	63	47
PEGU DIVISION.												
4	Pegu ...	419,355	4,098	3,837	7,935	18·92	45	116	33	2,049	61	43
5	Tharrawaddy ...	449,000	4,745	4,532	9,277	20·66	110	4	41	2,822	264	117
6	Hanthawaddy ...	340,935	4,091	3,886	7,977	23·40	134	21	17	1,633	115	95
7	Insein ...	254,031	2,632	2,505	5,137	20·22	44	54	136	1,762	93	24
8	Prome ...	322,246	6,476	6,240	12,716	39·46	18	15	44	3,974	412	63
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.												
9	Bassein ...	434,904	4,657	4,257	8,914	20·50	268	19	46	2,232	425	207
10	Henzada ...	512,412	6,285	5,844	12,129	23·67	165	40	14	2,059	281	152
11	Myaungmya ...	349,709	3,983	3,756	7,739	22·13	121	2	25	1,395	278	63
12	Ma-ubin ...	305,938	3,897	3,631	7,528	24·61	202	21	13	886	147	85
13	Pyapôn ...	271,661	3,018	2,912	5,930	21·83	269	43	23	1,458	149	117
TENASSERIM DIVISION.												
14	Thatôn ...	448,841	3,957	3,574	7,531	16·78	188	30	38	2,999	413	209
15	Amherst ...	350,022	6,593	6,204	12,797	36·56	131	37	...	1,499	263	266
16	Tavoy ...	129,306	2,976	2,874	5,850	45·24	...	1	...	2,383	218	92
17	Mergui ...	117,057	1,991	1,914	3,905	33·36	...	...	...	1,208	89	40
18	Toungoo ...	350,117	3,552	3,323	6,875	19·64	162	378	...	3,058	83	18
MAGWE DIVISION.												
19	Thayetmyo ...	233,419	3,247	3,225	6,472	27·73	70	74	8	2,984	104	26
20	Minbu ...	262,065	3,875	3,533	7,408	28·27	41	...	57	3,188	191	64
21	Magwe ...	393,995	4,289	4,275	8,564	21·74	213	29	95	1,713	176	126
22	Pakôkku ...	446,264	6,626	6,495	13,121	29·40	186	56	28	5,075	438	149
MANDALAY DIVISION.												
23	Mandalay ...	187,707	2,671	2,584	5,255	28·00	304	7	28	1,704	29	11
24	Kyauksè ...	136,570	2,905	2,910	5,815	42·58	67	...	23	1,873	34	12
25	Meiktila, ...	281,029	3,223	3,122	6,345	22·58	614	8	341	1,194	304	24
26	Myingyan ...	415,983	4,140	4,230	8,370	20·12	238	100	351	1,672	226	41
27	Yamèthin ...	294,730	4,018	4,003	8,021	27·21	268	87	69	2,028	86	10
SAGAING DIVISION.												
28	Shwebo ...	366,669	6,297	6,031	12,328	33·62	10	86	72	3,648	331	94
29	Sagaing ...	310,696	4,549	4,478	9,027	29·05	221	100	230	1,753	131	54
30	Lower Chindwin ...	344,923	5,400	5,382	10,782	31·26	81	146	14	3,119	108	47
Total, Rural Districts, Burma.		9,568,988	124,347	118,797	243,144	25·41	5,718	1,941	1,746	70,283	6,102	2,710

different causes in the Rural Districts of Burma during the year 1928.
22, 25, 29, 32, 34 and 35.)

-11-						12	13	14										No.
Injuries.						All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.										
Male.	Female.	Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.		
														For the year.	Mean of previous five years.			
2	4	59	8	6	79	1,559	10,923	2.54	0.86	...	12.22	1.00	0.73	0.15	2.91	20.41	17.89	1
1	...	10	11	...	22	1,056	2,711	0.86	0.01	...	7.08	0.28	0.11	0.11	5.39	13.83	13.76	2
5	1	34	7	...	47	1,059	2,235	0.19	0.05	...	9.07	0.58	0.43	0.43	9.87	20.64	22.88	3
7	3	56	73	1	140	4,016	6,503	0.11	0.28	0.08	4.89	0.15	0.10	0.33	9.58	15.51	18.35	4
4	5	85	103	5	202	2,313	5,873	0.24	0.01	0.09	6.29	0.59	0.26	0.45	5.15	13.08	17.82	5
9	7	32	40	12	100	3,110	5,225	0.39	0.06	0.05	4.79	0.34	0.28	0.29	9.12	15.33	16.59	6
2	3	55	34	10	104	1,740	3,964	0.17	0.21	0.54	6.96	0.37	0.09	0.41	6.85	15.60	17.86	7
5	3	40	91	3	142	4,008	8,676	0.06	0.05	0.14	12.33	1.28	0.20	0.44	12.44	26.92	21.63	8
7	7	23	37	6	80	2,458	5,735	0.62	0.04	0.11	5.13	0.98	0.48	0.18	5.65	13.19	15.96	9
3	2	33	54	8	100	4,420	7,231	0.32	0.08	0.03	4.02	0.55	0.30	0.20	8.63	14.11	18.63	10
1	...	17	37	3	58	3,123	5,065	0.35	0.01	0.07	3.99	0.79	0.18	0.17	8.93	14.48	14.37	11
4	3	39	51	18	115	3,545	5,014	0.66	0.07	0.04	2.90	0.48	0.28	0.38	11.59	16.39	17.02	12
...	...	71	34	3	108	2,305	4,472	0.99	0.16	0.08	5.37	0.55	0.43	0.40	8.48	16.46	12.97	13
...	...	21	34	9	64	2,212	6,153	0.42	0.07	0.08	6.68	0.92	0.46	0.14	4.93	13.71	13.19	14
3	1	71	38	3	116	3,972	6,284	0.37	0.11	...	4.28	0.75	0.76	0.33	11.35	17.95	13.26	15
5	2	34	...	4	45	489	3,228	...	0.01	...	18.43	1.69	0.71	0.35	3.78	24.96	20.04	16
2	1	30	6	1	40	535	1,912	...	...	...	10.32	0.76	0.34	0.34	4.57	16.33	16.33	17
...	...	35	24	4	63	2,674	5,436	0.46	1.08	...	8.73	0.24	0.05	0.18	7.64	18.38	15.64	18
...	3	20	15	6	44	2,054	5,364	0.30	0.32	0.03	12.78	0.45	0.11	0.19	8.80	22.98	20.93	19
...	2	33	85	7	127	3,078	6,746	0.16	...	0.22	12.16	0.73	0.24	0.48	11.75	25.74	27.45	20
3	4	23	60	3	93	4,065	6,510	0.54	0.07	0.24	4.35	0.45	0.32	0.24	10.32	16.52	16.58	21
2	8	63	90	13	176	4,276	10,384	0.42	0.13	0.06	11.37	0.98	0.33	0.39	9.58	23.27	21.92	22
1	...	11	18	1	31	2,260	4,374	1.62	0.04	0.15	9.08	0.15	0.06	0.17	12.04	23.30	24.62	23
3	1	29	23	3	59	2,769	4,837	0.49	...	0.17	13.71	0.25	0.09	0.43	20.28	35.42	31.99	24
...	1	32	83	10	126	3,321	5,932	2.18	0.03	1.21	4.25	1.08	0.09	0.45	11.82	21.11	17.31	25
...	6	23	156	5	190	4,966	7,784	0.57	0.24	0.84	4.02	0.54	0.10	0.46	11.94	18.71	15.59	26
2	2	38	26	6	74	3,328	5,950	0.91	0.30	0.23	6.88	0.29	0.03	0.25	11.29	20.19	21.45	27
22	9	91	71	79	272	4,838	9,351	0.03	0.23	0.20	9.95	0.90	0.26	0.74	13.19	25.50	22.27	28
4	3	47	78	9	141	4,650	7,280	0.71	0.32	0.74	5.64	0.42	0.17	0.45	14.97	23.43	18.84	29
5	4	37	55	8	109	4,305	7,929	0.23	0.42	0.04	9.04	0.31	0.14	0.32	12.48	22.99	21.99	30
102	85	1,192	1,442	246	3,067	88,514	180,081	0.60	0.20	0.18	7.34	0.64	0.28	0.32	9.25	18.82	18.29	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VI-B.—Births and Deaths registered from different causes

1 No.	2 Divisions and Towns.	3 Population (Census 1921).	4 Births.				5 Cholera.	6 Small-pox.	7 Plague.	8 Fever.	9 Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	10 Respiratory Diseases.
			Births.			Birth rate.						
			Male.	Female.	Total.							
ARAKAN DIVISION.												
1	Akyab ...	36,569	291	255	546	14·93	48	12	...	156	28	139
2	Minbya ...	2,323	34	30	64	27·55	3	6	...	34	11	2
3	Kyaukpyu ...	3,884	50	50	100	25·75	...	...	...	30	4	7
4	Sandoway ...	3,762	54	56	110	29·24	...	...	...	24	...	3
PEGU DIVISION.												
5	Rangoon ...	345,505	3,785	3,641	7,426	21·49	86	378	257	446	866	3,389
6	Pegu ...	18,769	365	328	693	36·92	...	34	56	310	84	116
7	Nyaunglebin ...	7,496	84	86	170	22·68	2	...	50	113	12	53
8	Tharrawaddy ...	3,625	76	50	126	34·76	1	1	12	43	9	16
9	Thônzè ...	6,594	150	140	290	43·98	...	1	41	46	16	44
10	Zigôn ...	6,916	76	82	158	22·85	...	...	66	32	14	6
11	Letpadan ...	9,901	113	102	215	21·71	18	6	37	69	17	24
12	Gyobingauk ...	7,666	83	69	152	19·83	...	...	35	16	19	68
13	Minhla ...	3,829	49	32	81	21·15	1	...	44	32	10	4
14	Nattalin ...	4,898	61	63	124	25·32	...	...	9	56	2	5
15	Syriam ...	15,193	164	158	322	21·19	...	4	...	87	19	43
16	Thôngwa ...	8,496	139	116	255	30·01	3	...	17	39	20	22
17	Insein ...	14,308	161	149	310	21·67	2	...	1	79	84	94
18	Thamaing ...	4,109	35	42	77	18·74	...	...	...	36	4	27
19	Kamayut ...	6,483	48	43	91	14·04	...	...	...	86	11	14
20	Thingangyun ...	5,389	56	58	114	21·15	...	4	...	22	3	41
21	Kanbe ...	5,220	63	74	137	26·25	...	...	...	56	4	39
22	Prome ...	26,067	379	329	708	27·16	78	10	132	137	43	215
23	Shwedaung ...	9,108	100	108	208	22·84	2	23	65	22	13	25
24	Paungdè ...	14,154	145	142	287	20·28	11	...	40	68	43	124
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.												
25	Bassein ...	42,563	655	644	1,299	30·52	156	...	79	129	157	367
26	Ngathainggyaung ...	5,122	63	73	136	26·52	3	...	31	15	11	29
27	Kyônpyaw ...	6,884	79	74	153	22·23	6	...	31	5	11	26
28	Henzada ...	23,651	368	330	698	29·51	109	25	113	86	32	151
29	Myanaung ...	7,793	120	128	248	31·82	5	6	13	52	20	9
30	Kyangin ...	7,064	107	112	219	31·00	...	...	16	35	26	24
31	Myaungmya ...	6,280	104	84	188	29·94	26	2	8	15	20	108
32	Wakèma ...	8,447	135	121	256	30·31	16	...	54	52	24	56
33	Moulmeingyun ...	6,115	100	77	177	28·95	66	...	1	60	34	62
34	Ma-ubin ...	6,812	119	92	211	30·97	35	...	27	9	6	36
35	Yandoon ...	9,344	148	103	251	26·86	47	1	36	38	19	20
36	Danubyu ...	8,012	91	67	158	19·72	36	...	14	15	26	33
37	Pyapôn ...	8,109	97	78	175	21·58	60	9	24	82	58	86
38	Kyaiklat ...	9,224	97	97	194	21·03	26	4	1	105	52	23
TENASSERIM DIVISION.												
39	Thatôn ...	15,091	252	263	515	34·13	...	...	58	49	54	172
40	Kyaikto ...	7,168	101	90	191	26·65	...	...	82	70	74	18
41	Moulmein ...	61,301	833	798	1,631	26·61	54	105	3	126	111	414
42	Kawkareik ...	6,587	161	153	314	47·67	...	...	...	130	13	12
43	Tavoy ...	27,480	449	486	935	34·02	...	...	...	424	45	55

of Burma during the year 1928. (Paragraphs 9, 13, 17, 23, 26, 30, 32, 34 and 35.)

11						12	13	14									
Injuries.						All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.									
Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
Males.	Females.					For the year.	Mean of previous five years.										
...	4	17	...	3	24	436	843	1.31	0.33	...	4.27	0.77	3.80	0.66	11.93	23.05	25.02
...	13	69	1.29	2.58	...	14.64	4.74	0.86	...	5.60	29.70	26.09
...	...	1	...	...	1	41	83	...	...	...	7.72	1.03	1.80	0.26	10.56	21.37	20.91
...	...	5	...	...	5	46	78	...	...	...	6.38	...	0.80	1.33	12.23	20.73	22.97
...	...	251	6	15	272	5,996	11,690	0.25	1.09	0.74	1.29	2.51	9.81	0.79	17.35	33.83	34.12
6	3	61	...	...	70	421	1,091	...	1.81	2.98	16.52	4.48	6.18	3.73	22.43	58.13	45.11
2	...	33	1	1	37	201	468	0.27	...	6.67	15.07	1.60	7.07	4.94	26.81	62.43	45.62
...	...	4	...	...	4	42	128	0.28	0.28	3.31	11.86	2.48	4.41	1.10	11.59	35.31	30.40
...	...	1	...	...	1	154	303	...	0.15	6.22	6.98	2.43	6.67	0.15	23.35	45.95	40.95
...	...	1	1	...	2	143	263	...	...	9.54	4.63	2.02	0.87	0.29	20.68	38.03	35.71
...	...	8	...	...	8	145	324	1.82	0.61	3.74	6.97	1.72	2.42	0.81	14.64	32.72	30.56
...	...	6	...	...	6	147	291	...	...	4.57	2.09	2.48	8.87	0.78	19.18	37.96	50.85
...	...	3	...	...	3	35	129	0.26	...	11.49	8.36	2.61	1.04	0.78	9.14	33.69	42.52
...	1	1	...	...	2	50	124	...	...	1.84	11.43	0.41	1.02	0.41	10.21	25.32	30.46
...	...	27	...	1	28	175	356	...	0.26	...	5.73	1.25	2.83	1.84	11.52	23.43	23.10
...	...	3	...	...	3	132	236	0.35	...	2.00	4.59	2.35	2.59	0.35	15.54	27.78	27.94
6	...	33	3	...	42	252	554	0.14	...	0.07	5.52	5.87	6.57	2.94	17.61	38.72	26.47
...	...	4	...	...	4	39	110	...	...	...	8.76	0.97	6.57	0.97	9.49	26.77	...
...	...	3	...	...	3	17	131	...	...	...	13.27	1.70	2.16	0.46	2.62	20.21	...
...	...	2	...	...	2	67	139	...	0.74	...	4.08	0.57	7.61	0.37	12.43	25.79	...
...	...	6	...	...	6	38	143	...	...	...	10.73	0.77	7.47	1.15	7.28	27.39	...
...	1	38	...	...	39	660	1,314	2.99	0.38	5.06	5.26	1.65	8.25	1.50	25.32	50.41	49.43
...	154	304	0.22	2.53	7.14	2.42	1.43	2.74	...	16.91	33.38	32.45
...	...	33	...	...	33	205	524	0.78	...	2.83	4.80	3.04	8.76	2.33	14.48	37.02	38.52
2	1	33	1	1	38	891	1,817	3.67	...	1.86	3.03	3.69	8.62	0.89	20.93	42.69	39.03
...	...	6	...	1	7	73	169	0.59	...	6.05	2.93	2.15	5.66	1.37	14.25	32.99	32.76
...	...	2	1	...	3	118	200	0.87	...	4.50	0.73	1.60	3.78	0.44	17.14	29.05	23.97
...	...	33	1	...	34	492	1,042	4.61	1.06	4.78	3.64	1.35	6.38	1.44	20.80	44.06	36.73
...	...	8	...	...	8	196	309	0.64	0.77	1.67	6.67	2.57	1.15	1.03	25.15	39.65	37.50
...	...	6	...	...	6	90	197	...	...	2.27	4.95	3.68	3.40	0.85	12.74	27.89	37.49
2	...	18	1	1	22	112	313	4.14	0.32	1.27	2.39	3.18	17.20	3.50	17.83	49.84	42.96
...	...	8	1	2	11	141	354	1.89	...	6.39	6.16	2.84	6.63	1.30	16.69	41.90	43.26
1	...	11	...	...	12	106	341	10.79	...	0.16	9.81	5.56	10.14	1.96	17.33	55.76	45.49
...	...	11	1	...	12	147	272	5.14	...	3.96	1.32	0.88	5.28	1.76	21.58	39.93	34.79
...	...	3	1	...	4	191	356	5.03	0.11	3.85	4.07	2.03	2.14	0.43	20.44	38.10	35.77
...	...	3	1	...	4	79	207	4.49	...	1.75	1.87	3.25	4.12	0.50	9.86	25.84	22.84
...	1	11	2	...	14	183	516	7.40	1.11	2.96	10.11	7.15	10.60	1.73	22.57	63.63	42.28
...	1	6	...	...	7	166	384	2.82	0.45	0.11	11.38	5.64	2.49	0.76	18.00	41.63	37.19
2	...	9	1	...	12	277	622	...	...	3.84	3.25	3.58	11.40	0.80	18.36	41.22	31.94
...	...	17	...	...	17	192	453	...	...	11.44	9.77	10.32	2.51	2.37	26.79	63.20	39.26
...	...	52	1	...	53	1,072	1,938	0.88	1.71	0.05	2.06	1.81	6.75	0.86	17.49	31.61	29.15
...	189	344	...	...	...	19.74	1.97	1.82	...	28.69	52.22	40.63
...	...	28	...	...	28	383	935	...	...	...	15.43	1.64	2.00	1.02	13.94	34.02	27.76

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VI-B.—*Births and Deaths registered*

1 No.	2 Divisions and Towns.	3 Population (Census 1921).	4 Births.				5 Cholera.	6 Small-pox.	7 Plague.	8 Fever.	9 Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	10 Respiratory Diseases.
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth rate.						
TENASSERIM DIVISION —concl'd.												
44	Mergui ...	18,408	301	267	568	30·86	...	...	...	374	23	40
45	Toungoo ...	19,332	221	250	471	24·36	29	53	14	104	53	159
46	Shwegyin ...	5,758	91	99	190	33·00	1	...	1	76	29	37
47	Pyu ...	6,676	119	104	223	33·40	79	...	26	44	30	49
MAGWE DIVISION.												
48	Thayetmyo ...	10,768	96	130	226	20·98	...	30	26	75	16	33
49	Allanmyo ...	11,219	120	139	259	23·09	25	45	48	95	15	5
50	Minbu ...	5,403	108	90	198	36·65	...	...	51	42	17	42
51	Salin ...	6,834	132	136	268	39·22	...	...	...	122	12	22
52	Magwe ...	7,819	104	101	205	26·22	48	4	49	53	15	11
53	Taungdwingyi ...	6,306	132	137	269	42·66	14	...	25	74	8	108
54	Yena igyaung ...	9,515	167	162	329	34·58	17	...	67	32	41	155
55	Chauk ...	5,617	43	30	73	13·00	8	1	1	105	6	26
56	Pakôkku ...	19,507	243	243	486	24·91	19	...	207	107	39	256
MANDALAY DIVISION.												
57	Mandalay ...	148,917	4,174	3,553	7,727	51·89	125	24	782	842	610	1,431
58	Maymyo ...	16,558	358	346	704	42·52	1	...	...	57	29	138
59	Myitngè ...	3,439	91	62	153	44·49	...	3	2	8	16	19
60	Kyauksè ...	6,107	124	127	251	41·10	4	...	37	24	8	74
61	Meiktila ...	8,868	146	144	290	32·70	13	3	20	51	42	66
62	Myingyan ...	18,931	283	244	527	27·84	70	14	124	130	19	224
63	Nyaung-u ...	7,094	102	90	192	27·07	19	...	70	11	12	34
64	Yamèthin ...	8,869	158	119	277	31·23	...	5	17	39	6	44
65	Pyinmana ...	14,886	293	221	514	34·53	31	3	31	114	22	96
66	Pyawbwè ...	4,704	88	80	168	35·71	...	59	23	50	6	20
SAGAING DIVISION.												
67	Shwebo ...	10,605	233	220	453	42·72	...	...	23	46	26	53
68	Ye-u ...	2,742	78	65	143	52·15	...	6	16	7	2	26
69	Sagaing ...	11,858	195	229	424	35·76	57	1	55	174	15	24
70	Myinmu ...	4,354	69	72	141	32·38	5	...	1	42	...	17
71	Mônywa ...	9,225	170	158	328	35·56	26	2	18	98	13	102
Total of Towns, Burma		1,253,630	19,079	17,691	36,770	29·33	1,491	884	3,187	6,532	3,259	9,532
Total of Rural Districts, Burma.		9,568,988	124,347	118,797	243,144	25·41	5,718	1,941	1,746	70,283	6,102	2,710
GRAND TOTAL, BURMA		10,822,618	143,426	136,488	279,914	25·86	7,209	2,825	4,933	76,815	9,361	12,242

from different causes in the Towns of Burma during the year 1928.

11						12	13	14									
Injuries.						All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.									
Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
Males.	Females.					For the year.	Mean of previous five years.										
3	1	25	...	...	29	267	733	...	...	...	20.32	1.25	2.17	1.58	14.50	39.82	34.81
...	...	29	...	1	30	270	712	1.50	2.74	0.72	5.38	2.74	8.22	1.55	13.97	36.83	31.41
...	...	4	...	...	4	110	258	0.17	...	0.17	13.20	5.04	6.43	06.9	19.10	44.81	31.37
...	...	6	...	2	8	75	311	11.83	...	3.89	6.59	4.49	7.34	1.20	11.23	46.58	30.80
...	...	8	...	...	8	218	406	...	2.79	2.41	6.97	1.49	3.06	0.74	20.25	37.70	38.47
...	...	1	1	...	2	239	474	2.23	4.01	4.28	8.47	1.34	0.45	0.18	21.30	42.25	35.21
...	...	11	...	...	11	124	287	...	...	9.44	7.77	3.15	7.77	2.04	22.95	53.11	36.39
...	...	6	...	...	6	183	345	...	...	...	17.85	1.76	3.22	0.88	26.78	50.48	43.49
...	...	4	...	...	4	189	373	6.14	0.51	6.27	6.78	1.92	1.41	0.51	24.17	47.70	41.54
1	2	30	1	1	35	108	372	2.22	...	3.96	11.73	1.27	17.13	5.55	17.13	58.99	43.42
1	...	1	...	...	2	214	528	1.79	...	7.04	3.36	4.31	16.29	0.21	22.49	55.49	48.03
...	...	14	2	...	16	109	272	1.42	0.18	0.18	18.69	1.07	4.63	2.85	19.41	48.42	...
...	...	8	...	...	8	459	1,095	0.97	...	10.61	5.49	2.00	13.12	0.41	23.53	56.13	40.84
7	1	50	3	1	62	4,098	7,974	0.84	0.16	5.25	5.65	4.10	9.61	0.42	27.52	53.55	46.10
1	1	18	...	...	20	256	501	0.06	...	...	3.44	1.75	8.33	1.21	15.46	30.26	27.62
1	...	4	...	...	5	57	110	...	0.87	0.58	2.33	4.65	5.52	1.45	16.57	31.98	41.41
...	...	1	1	...	2	172	321	0.65	...	6.06	3.93	1.31	12.12	0.33	28.16	52.56	43.36
1	...	37	...	...	38	149	382	1.47	0.34	2.26	5.75	4.74	7.44	4.29	16.80	43.08	38.11
...	...	15	...	...	15	341	937	3.70	0.74	6.55	6.87	1.00	11.83	0.79	18.01	49.50	38.04
...	...	2	3	...	5	127	278	2.68	...	9.87	1.55	1.69	4.79	0.70	17.90	39.19	22.16
1	...	4	...	...	5	140	256	...	0.56	1.92	4.40	0.68	4.96	0.56	15.79	28.86	29.18
...	...	31	1	...	32	399	728	2.08	0.20	2.08	7.66	1.48	6.45	2.15	26.80	48.90	44.59
...	...	1	1	...	2	81	241	...	12.54	4.89	10.63	1.28	4.25	0.43	17.22	51.23	45.28
...	...	16	...	...	16	298	462	...	...	2.17	4.34	2.45	5.00	1.51	28.10	43.56	37.72
...	...	6	...	...	6	72	135	...	2.18	5.84	2.55	0.73	9.48	2.18	26.26	49.23	38.80
1	...	26	...	...	27	328	681	4.81	0.08	4.64	14.67	1.26	2.02	2.28	27.66	57.43	38.02
...	...	3	...	...	3	85	153	1.15	...	0.23	9.65	...	3.90	0.69	19.52	35.14	...
...	...	14	...	...	14	179	452	2.82	0.22	1.95	10.62	1.41	11.06	1.52	19.40	49.00	35.06
38	17	1,181	36	30	1,302	24,054	50,241	1.19	0.71	2.54	5.21	2.60	7.60	1.04	19.19	40.08	36.17
102	85	1,192	1,442	246	3,067	88,514	180,081	0.60	0.20	0.18	7.34	0.64	0.28	0.32	9.25	18.82	18.29
140	102	2,373	1,478	276	4,369	112,568	230,322	0.67	0.26	0.46	7.10	0.86	1.13	0.40	10.40	21.28	20.33

Annual Statement VI-B, 1928. (Paragraphs 18B, 32, 35, 36 and 58.)

										5			
										Dysentery and Diarrhoea.			
Measles.		Acute Poliomyelitis.		Influenza.		Other fevers.		Total fevers.		Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.	
Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.
...	...	...	...	...	...	79	2.16	156	4.27	20	0.55	8	0.22
4	1.72	...	...	...	...	23	9.90	34	14.64	11	4.74	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3.09	30	7.72	1	0.26	3	0.77
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	5.58	24	6.38	...	...	...	...
6	0.02	...	...	30	0.09	99	0.29	446	1.29	480	1.39	386	1.12
1	0.05	...	...	2	0.11	228	12.15	310	16.52	38	2.02	46	2.45
...	...	...	...	...	...	74	9.87	113	15.07	7	0.93	5	0.67
3	0.83	...	...	...	...	31	8.55	43	11.86	2	0.55	7	1.93
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1.52	46	6.98	13	1.97	3	0.45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	4.63	13	1.88	1	0.14
2	0.20	...	...	...	...	41	4.14	69	6.97	15	1.51	2	0.20
7	0.91	...	...	1	0.13	...	...	16	2.09	11	1.43	8	1.04
3	0.78	...	...	...	...	29	7.57	32	8.36	7	1.83	3	0.78
...	...	...	...	...	...	54	11.02	56	11.43	2	0.41	...	...
1	0.06	...	...	...	...	81	5.33	87	5.73	18	1.18	1	0.06
4	0.47	...	...	...	...	17	2.00	39	4.59	9	1.06	11	1.29
1	0.07	...	...	...	...	75	5.24	79	5.52	63	4.40	21	1.47
...	...	...	...	...	...	36	8.76	36	8.76	1	0.24	3	0.73
5	0.77	...	...	...	...	80	12.34	86	13.27	8	1.23	3	0.46
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3.90	22	4.03	...	...	3	0.56
...	...	...	...	...	...	56	10.73	56	10.73	2	0.38	2	0.38
2	0.08	...	...	...	...	85	3.26	137	5.26	18	0.69	25	0.96
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0.66	22	2.42	9	0.99	4	0.44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	4.80	42	2.97	1	0.07
1	0.02	...	...	2	0.05	14	0.33	129	3.03	77	1.81	80	1.88
2	0.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2.93	8	1.56	3	0.59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0.73	7	1.02	4	0.58
4	0.17	...	...	...	...	37	1.56	86	3.64	16	0.68	16	0.68
...	...	...	...	...	...	36	4.62	52	6.67	14	1.80	6	0.77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	4.95	10	1.42	16	2.27
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.48	15	2.39	13	2.07	7	1.11
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.36	52	6.16	12	1.42	12	1.42
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3.11	60	9.81	20	3.27	14	2.29
1	0.15	...	...	5	0.73	...	...	9	1.32	2	0.29	4	0.59
...	...	...	...	...	...	29	3.10	38	4.07	14	1.50	5	0.54
...	...	...	...	2	0.25	...	...	15	1.87	24	3.00	2	0.25
3	0.37	...	...	...	...	13	1.60	82	10.11	30	3.70	28	3.45
2	0.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	11.38	19	2.06	33	3.58
1	0.07	...	...	...	...	42	2.78	49	3.25	24	1.59	30	1.99
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0.84	70	9.77	61	8.51	13	1.81
1	0.02	...	...	1	0.02	30	0.49	126	2.06	56	0.91	55	0.90
...	...	...	...	...	...	94	14.27	130	19.74	3	0.46	10	1.52
17	0.62	...	...	...	...	406	14.77	424	15.43	33	1.20	12	0.44

STATEMENT VI-B (a).—*Supplement to*

1 No.	2 Divisions and Towns.	3 Population (Census 1921).	4 Fevers.										
			Malaria.		Enteric.		Typhus.		Relapsing Fever.		Cerebrospinal meningitis.		
			Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	
TENASSERIM DIVISION —concl'd.													
44	Mergui ...	18,408	25	1·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Toungoo ...	19,332	32	1·66	13	0·67	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Shwegyin ...	5,758	72	12·50	4	0·69	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Pyu ...	6,676	42	6·29	1	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...
MAGWE DIVISION.													
48	Thayetmyo ...	10,768	32	2·97	7	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Allanmyo ...	11,219	20	1·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Minbu ...	5,403	36	6·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Salin ...	6,834	3	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Magwe ...	7,819	4	0·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Taungdwingyi ...	6,306	54	8·56	2	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Yenangyaung ...	9,515	9	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Chauk ...	5,617	2	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Pakôkku ...	19,507	31	1·59	13	0·67	...	...	...	...	...	...
MANDALAY DIVISION.													
57	Mandalay ...	148,917	599	4·02	159	1·07	...	...	...	...	1	0·01
58	Maymyo ...	16,558	43	2·60	5	0·30	...	...	...	...	1	0·06
59	Myitngè ...	3,439	4	1·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Kyaukse ...	6,107	18	2·95	6	0·98	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Meiktila ...	8,868	12	1·35	1	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Myingyan ...	18,931	16	0·85	7	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Nyaung-u ...	7,094	1	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Yamèthin ...	8,869	26	2·93	6	0·68	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Pyinmana ...	14,886	89	5·98	17	1·14	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Pyawbwè ...	4,704	50	10·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SAGAING DIVISION.													
67	Shwebo ...	10,605	8	0·75	3	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Ye-u ...	2,742	2	0·73	1	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Sagaing ...	11,858	17	1·43	1	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Myinmu ...	4,354	42	9·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Mônywa ...	9,225	20	2·17	2	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns, Burma			1,253,630	2,559	2·04	513	0·41	19	0·02

Annual Statement VI-B, 1928—contd.

										5			
										Dysentery and Diarrhoea.			
Measles.		Actue Poliomyelitis.		Influenza.		Other fevers.		Total fevers.		Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.	
Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.
...	...	...	...	...	...	349	18.96	374	20.32	20	1.09	3	0.16
1	0.05	...	...	3	0.16	55	2.85	104	5.38	37	1.91	16	0.83
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	13.20	25	4.34	4	0.69
1	0.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	6.59	18	2.70	12	1.80
1	0.09	...	...	4	0.37	31	2.88	75	6.97	10	0.93	6	0.56
2	0.18	...	...	...	...	73	6.51	95	8.47	7	0.62	8	0.71
1	0.19	...	...	...	...	5	0.93	42	7.77	13	2.41	4	0.74
1	0.15	...	...	...	...	118	17.27	122	17.85	4	0.59	8	1.17
...	...	...	...	3	0.38	46	5.88	53	6.78	5	0.64	10	1.28
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2.85	74	11.73	2	0.32	6	0.95
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	2.42	32	3.36	36	3.78	5	0.53
...	...	...	...	...	...	103	18.34	105	18.69	4	0.71	2	0.36
58	2.97	1	0.05	4	0.21	...	...	107	5.49	19	0.97	20	1.03
36	0.24	...	...	35	0.24	12	0.08	842	5.65	233	1.56	377	2.53
1	0.06	...	...	6	0.36	1	0.06	57	3.44	12	0.72	17	1.03
...	...	...	...	4	1.16	...	...	8	2.33	4	1.16	12	3.49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	3.93	6	0.98	2	0.33
...	...	...	...	35	3.95	3	0.34	51	5.75	26	2.93	16	1.80
13	0.69	...	...	...	...	94	4.97	130	6.87	11	0.58	8	0.42
7	0.99	...	...	...	...	3	0.42	11	1.55	6	0.85	6	0.85
...	...	...	...	3	0.34	4	0.45	39	4.40	4	0.45	2	0.23
8	0.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	7.66	11	0.74	11	0.74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	10.63	6	1.28	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	3.30	46	4.34	10	0.94	16	1.51
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1.46	7	2.55	1	0.36	1	0.36
1	0.08	...	...	...	...	155	13.07	174	14.67	3	0.25	12	1.01
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	9.65	...	...	...	...
5	0.54	...	...	...	...	71	7.70	98	10.62	6	0.65	7	0.76
207	0.17	1	...	140	0.11	3,093	2.47	6,532	5.21	1,772	1.41	1,487	1.19

STATEMENT VI-B (a).—*Supplement to Annual*

1 No.	2 Divisions and Towns.	3 Population (Census 1921).	6 Respiratory diseases.						7 Diphtheria.	
			Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Pneumonia.		Diseases of the Respiratory System.		Death.	Ratio.
			Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.		
ARAKAN DIVISION.										
1	Akyab ...	36,569	18	0·49	109	2·98	12	0·33	...	...
2	Minbya ...	2,323	...	...	...	...	2	0·86	...	...
3	Kyaukpyu ...	3,884	1	0·26	6	1·54	...	...	...	...
4	Sandoway ...	3,762	2	0·53	...	...	1	0·27	...	...
PEGU DIVISION.										
5	Rangoon ...	345,505	747	2·16	1,674	4·85	968	2·80	10	0·03
6	Pegu ...	18,769	48	2·56	39	2·08	29	1·55	...	...
7	Nyaunglebin ...	7,496	...	...	9	1·20	44	5·87	...	...
8	Tharrawaddy ...	3,625	5	1·38	8	2·21	3	0·83	...	...
9	Thônzè ...	6,594	3	0·45	19	2·88	22	3·34	...	...
10	Zigôn ...	6,916	1	0·14	4	0·58	1	0·14	...	...
11	Letpadan ...	9,901	6	0·61	11	1·11	7	0·71	...	...
12	Gyobingauk ...	7,666	9	1·17	41	5·34	18	2·35	...	...
13	Minhla ...	3,829	...	...	2	0·52	2	0·52	...	...
14	Nattalin ...	4,898	...	...	...	...	5	1·02	...	...
15	Syriam ...	15,193	5	0·33	5	0·33	33	2·17	...	...
16	Thôngwa ...	8,496	...	...	15	1·77	7	0·82	...	...
17	Insein ...	14,308	27	1·89	30	2·10	37	2·59	...	...
18	Thamaing ...	4,109	...	...	1	0·24	26	6·33	...	...
19	Kamayut ...	6,483	...	...	1	0·15	13	2·01	...	...
20	Thingangyun ...	5,389	...	...	...	...	41	7·61	...	...
21	Kanbe ...	5,220	1	0·19	1	0·19	37	7·09	...	...
22	Prome ...	26,067	95	3·64	52	1·99	68	2·61	...	...
23	Shwedaung ...	9,108	2	0·22	23	2·53	...	...	...	...
24	Paungdè ...	14,154	13	0·92	15	1·06	96	6·78	...	...
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.										
25	Bassein ...	42,563	120	2·82	100	2·35	147	3·45	1	0·02
26	Ngathainggyaung ...	5,122	15	2·93	14	2·73	...	...	...	...
27	Kyônpyaw ...	6,884	...	...	...	...	26	3·78	...	...
28	Henzada ...	23,651	31	1·31	63	2·66	57	2·41	...	...
29	Myanaung ...	7,793	3	0·38	2	0·26	4	0·51	...	...
30	Kyangin ...	7,064	4	0·57	8	1·13	12	1·70	...	...
31	Myaungmya ...	6,280	36	5·73	50	7·96	22	3·50	...	...
32	Wakèma ...	8,447	7	0·83	24	2·84	25	2·96	...	...
33	Moulmeingyun ...	6,115	33	5·40	23	3·76	6	0·98	...	...
34	Ma-ubin ...	6,812	14	2·06	17	2·50	5	0·73	1	0·15
35	Yandoon ...	9,344	8	0·86	1	0·11	11	1·18	...	...
36	Danubyu ...	8,012	5	0·62	3	0·37	25	3·12	...	...
37	Pyapôn ...	8,109	35	4·32	49	6·04	2	0·25	...	...
38	Kyaiklat ...	9,224	11	1·19	6	0·65	6	0·65	...	...
TENASSERIM DIVISION.										
39	Thatôn ...	15,091	31	2·05	28	1·86	113	7·49	...	...
40	Kyaikto ...	7,168	1	0·14	15	2·09	2	0·28	...	...
41	Moulmein ...	61,301	116	1·89	80	1·31	218	3·56	...	...
42	Kawkareik ...	6,587	...	...	12	1·82	...	...	...	...
43	Tavoy ...	27,480	3	0·11	1	0·04	51	1·86	...	...

Statement VI-B, 1928--contd.

8		9		10		11		12	13			14	15
Other Tuberculous Diseases.		Beri-beri including epidemic Dropsy.		Leprosy.		Cancer.		Deaths from Childbirth.	Deaths under one year.			Infant Mortality Rate.	No.
Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
1	0.03	86	2.35	...	...	2	0.05	4	93	78	171	313.19	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	6	15	234.38	2
5	1.29	5	1.29	...	...	...	...	...	12	11	23	230.00	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	6	18	163.64	4
49	0.14	96	0.28	51	0.15	53	0.15	25	1,362	1,168	2,530	340.69	5
...	...	...	...	3	0.16	...	...	13	112	91	203	292.93	6
10	1.33	...	...	2	0.27	1	0.13	3	53	54	107	629.41	7
1	0.28	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	3	14	13	27	214.29	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	27	21	48	165.52	9
4	0.58	10	1.45	2	0.29	1	0.14	4	22	16	38	240.51	10
...	...	2	0.20	1	0.10	...	...	2	37	25	62	288.37	11
...	...	7	0.91	...	...	...	...	3	42	30	72	473.68	12
1	0.26	1	0.26	...	...	...	...	3	8	5	13	160.49	13
...	...	3	0.61	...	...	...	...	4	10	7	17	137.10	14
1	0.06	5	0.33	2	0.13	1	0.06	6	36	31	67	208.07	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	25	45	176.47	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	40	94	303.23	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	7	20	259.74	18
1	0.15	...	...	1	0.15	...	...	...	17	12	29	318.68	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	11	34	298.25	20
1	0.19	3	0.57	...	...	...	...	1	28	23	51	372.26	21
4	0.15	3	0.12	8	0.31	1	0.04	23	159	107	266	375.71	22
5	0.55	...	...	1	0.11	...	...	6	30	30	60	288.46	23
...	...	23	1.62	...	...	...	...	...	62	48	110	383.28	24
20	0.47	54	1.27	7	0.16	13	0.31	6	247	196	443	341.03	25
...	...	...	...	1	0.20	1	0.20	...	16	16	32	235.29	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	19	44	287.58	27
3	0.13	...	...	2	0.08	3	0.13	18	127	89	216	309.46	28
5	0.64	...	...	1	0.13	...	...	1	35	44	79	318.55	29
1	0.14	6	0.85	1	0.14	...	...	3	20	25	45	205.48	30
1	0.16	...	...	...	...	1	0.16	10	38	29	67	356.38	31
3	0.36	2	0.24	...	...	...	...	...	49	31	80	312.50	32
1	0.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	37	20	57	322.03	33
...	...	5	0.73	...	...	...	...	3	40	41	81	383.89	34
10	1.07	16	1.71	2	0.21	...	...	6	36	22	58	231.08	35
...	...	...	...	2	0.25	...	...	1	24	12	36	227.85	36
4	0.49	10	1.23	...	...	3	0.37	5	32	20	52	297.14	37
2	0.22	7	0.76	2	0.22	...	...	5	38	30	68	350.52	38
7	0.46	6	0.40	3	0.20	...	...	7	63	47	110	213.59	39
1	0.14	...	...	1	0.14	...	...	8	28	29	57	298.43	40
46	0.75	...	...	11	0.18	10	0.16	13	213	174	387	237.2	41
...	...	3	0.46	...	...	...	...	9	85	79	164	522.2	42
...	...	...	...	1	0.04	...	...	18	111	85	196	209.63	43

STATEMENT VI-B (a).—*Supplement*

1 No.	2 Divisions and Towns.	3 Population (Census 1921).	6 Respiratory diseases.						7 Diphtheria.	
			Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Pneumonia.		Diseases of the Respiratory System.		Death.	Ratio.
			Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.		
TENASSERIM DIVISION —concl'd.										
44	Mergui ...	18,408	3	0·16	8	0·43	29	1·58	...	...
45	Toungoo ...	19,332	70	3·62	71	3·67	18	0·93	...	...
46	Shwegyin ...	5,758	8	1·39	24	4·17	5	0·87	...	...
47	Pyu ...	6,676	8	1·20	12	1·80	29	4·34	...	...
MAGWE DIVISION.										
48	Thayetmyo ...	10,768	...	...	13	1·21	20	1·86	...	...
49	Allanmyo ...	11,219	1	0·09	4	0·36	...	...	...	...
50	Minbu ...	5,403	7	1·30	25	4·63	10	1·85	...	...
51	Salin ...	6,834	6	0·88	2	0·29	14	2·05	...	...
52	Magwe ...	7,819	1	0·13	5	0·64	5	0·64	...	...
53	Taungdwingyi ...	6,306	3	0·48	14	2·22	91	14·43	...	...
54	Yenangyaung ...	9,515	9	0·95	23	2·42	123	12·93	...	...
56	Chauk ...	5,617	...	...	2	0·36	24	4·27	...	...
55	Pakôkku ...	19,507	35	1·79	126	6·46	95	4·87	1	0·05
MANDALAY DIVISION.										
57	Mandalay ...	148,917	289	1·94	544	3·65	598	4·02	5	0·03
58	Maymyo ...	16,558	41	2·48	37	2·23	60	3·62	...	...
59	Myitngè ...	3,439	1	0·29	4	1·16	14	4·07	...	...
60	Kyauksè ...	6,107	11	1·80	59	9·66	4	0·65	...	...
61	Meiktila ...	8,868	20	2·26	16	1·80	30	3·38	...	...
62	Myingyan ...	18,931	20	1·06	50	2·64	154	8·13	...	...
63	Nyaung-u ...	7,094	6	0·85	9	1·27	19	2·68	...	...
64	Yamèthin ...	8,869	7	0·79	35	3·95	2	0·23	...	...
65	Pyinmana ...	14,886	37	2·49	50	3·36	9	0·60	...	...
66	Pyawbwè ...	4,704	...	...	...	...	20	4·25	...	...
SAGAING DIVISION.										
67	Shwebo ...	10,605	9	0·85	11	1·04	33	3·11	...	...
68	Ye-u ...	2,742	1	0·36	4	1·47	21	7·66	...	...
69	Sagaing ...	11,858	...	...	...	...	24	2·02	...	...
70	Myinmu ...	4,354	1	0·23	10	2·30	6	1·38	...	...
71	Mônywa ...	9,225	10	1·08	36	3·90	56	6·07	...	...
Total of Towns, Burma		1,253,630	2,060	1·64	3,755	3·00	3,717	2·96	18	0·01

to Annual Statement VI-B, 1928—concl'd.

8		9		10		11		12	13			14	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases.		Beri-beri including Epidemic Dropsy.		Leprosy.		Cancer.		Deaths from Childbirth.	Deaths under one year.			Infant Mortality Rate.	No.
Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
7	0.38	31	1.68	...	...	...	...	14	93	78	171	301.06	44
1	0.05	6	0.31	3	0.16	2	0.10	9	32	37	69	146.50	45
...	...	1	0.17	...	...	...	...	8	32	23	55	289.47	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	18	19	37	165.92	47
2	0.19	3	0.28	4	0.37	1	0.09	1	44	46	90	398.23	48
...	...	...	...	1	0.09	...	...	4	36	40	76	293.44	49
2	0.37	...	...	6	1.11	...	...	2	28	39	67	338.38	50
...	...	...	...	2	0.29	...	...	2	43	47	90	335.82	51
2	0.26	...	...	3	0.38	...	...	7	49	52	101	492.98	52
6	0.95	...	...	4	0.63	1	0.16	1	68	68	136	505.58	53
31	3.26	16	1.68	1	0.11	...	...	2	71	55	126	382.98	54
...	...	2	0.36	...	...	...	...	...	27	25	52	712.33	55
7	0.36	3	0.15	13	0.67	1	0.05	23	131	128	259	532.92	56
30	0.20	10	0.07	49	0.33	11	0.07	80	1,459	1,134	2,593	335.58	57
5	0.30	2	0.12	...	...	1	0.06	12	88	81	169	240.06	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	15	48	313.73	59
...	...	...	...	1	0.16	...	...	3	35	30	65	258.97	60
6	0.68	1	0.11	2	0.23	3	0.34	2	59	57	116	400.00	61
...	...	1	0.05	10	0.53	4	0.21	12	129	107	236	447.82	62
4	0.56	...	...	5	0.70	...	...	7	21	14	35	182.29	63
1	0.11	...	...	...	...	2	0.23	4	52	38	90	324.91	64
2	0.13	10	0.67	...	...	2	0.13	5	113	100	213	414.40	65
...	...	5	1.06	...	...	...	...	...	32	33	65	386.90	66
...	...	1	0.09	1	0.09	...	...	4	106	72	178	392.94	67
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	20	35	244.76	68
1	0.08	...	...	4	0.34	...	...	9	92	75	167	393.87	69
...	...	...	...	1	0.23	...	...	5	28	28	56	397.16	70
4	0.43	...	...	...	...	3	0.33	7	73	67	140	426.83	71
298	0.24	445	0.35	215	0.17	122	0.10	454	6,526	5,401	11,927	324.37	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VII.—Deaths registered from Cholera in the

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.						
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	11	11	871	44	...	21	315	242	276	248
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	4	355	22	...	...	5	38	40	16
3	Sandoway ...	6	3	178	4	...	...	3	7	7	...
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	6	15	17	17	5	10
5	Pegu ...	16	7	456	22	...	...	1	...	3	...
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	9	556	34	3	1	...	2	4	6
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	8	470	42	...	...	9	106	14	8
8	Insein ...	9	4	376	22	14	10	4	3	6	1
9	Prome ...	14	10	446	17	4	2	2	1	4	...
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	15	15	691	87	1	1	49	170	89	84
11	Henzada ...	9	8	596	71	18	3	6	8	5	1
12	Myaungmya ...	9	9	591	103	2	20	46	127	17	4
13	Ma-ubin ...	7	7	314	90	5	40	87	121	30	10
14	Pyapôn ...	6	6	346	59	5	15	34	213	68	10
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	13	8	387	46	...	...	25	22	89	41
16	Amherst ...	10	7	350	55	1	...	27	119	26	10
17	Tavoy ...	6	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Mergui ...	6	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Toungoo ...	15	11	563	11	...	1	...	1	...	1
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	8	5	643	11	2	...	...	3	7	5
21	Minbu ...	10	3	360	11	1	...	...	...	...	...
22	Magwe ...	10	10	468	149	5	...	2	...	...	...
23	Pakôkku ...	9	5	743	52	...	...	...	1	...	1
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	10	8	336	107	...	...	...	2	1	3
25	Kyauksè ...	5	4	278	26	...	...	...	...	1	2
26	Meiktila ...	5	5	401	143	...	...	...	...	5	12
27	Myingyan ...	9	7	197	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Yamèthin ...	11	7	359	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	10	2	622	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Sagaing ...	8	8	283	61	...	...	...	...	...	1
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	5	374	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Burma ...		287	197	12,939	1,390	67	129	632	1,203	697	474

Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1928. (Paragraph 21.)

5						6			7			8	1
July,	August.	September.	October.	November.	December	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
175	17	23	24	17	51	785	624	1,409	2.55	2.35	2.45	0.56	1
30	13	...	...	19	8	94	75	169	0.97	0.73	0.85	0.40	2
...	...	...	...	4	...	12	9	21	0.22	0.16	0.19	0.01	3
3	6	1	1	4	1	77	9	86	0.32	0.08	0.25	0.27	4
1	...	...	5	1	36	34	13	47	0.14	0.06	0.11	0.20	5
9	2	4	28	51	20	74	56	130	0.30	0.23	0.26	0.48	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	77	60	137	0.38	0.37	0.38	0.19	7
...	...	...	...	8	...	28	18	46	0.18	0.13	0.16	0.28	8
5	...	...	3	25	63	76	33	109	0.42	0.17	0.29	0.68	9
14	3	...	2	...	20	269	164	433	1.06	0.69	0.88	0.50	10
34	33	14	88	31	38	152	127	279	0.56	0.46	0.51	0.59	11
...	...	...	...	8	5	144	85	229	0.73	0.49	0.62	0.34	12
9	2	...	1	2	13	206	114	320	1.22	0.71	0.97	0.97	13
...	...	...	1	3	6	228	127	355	1.45	0.96	1.23	0.66	14
7	...	...	...	...	4	92	96	188	0.37	0.43	0.40	0.14	15
2	...	...	...	...	...	121	64	185	0.54	0.33	0.44	0.20	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	18
3	3	92	50	68	52	171	100	271	0.87	0.54	0.71	0.19	19
...	...	...	18	21	39	59	36	95	0.47	0.28	0.37	0.35	20
...	...	...	3	28	9	19	22	41	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.88	21
...	...	1	46	114	132	162	138	300	0.77	0.65	0.71	0.42	22
...	10	35	57	68	33	136	69	205	0.61	0.29	0.44	0.55	23
...	2	1	37	187	197	244	186	430	1.33	1.07	1.21	0.40	24
3	...	...	...	1	64	42	29	71	0.60	0.40	0.50	0.79	25
97	229	38	135	110	1	303	324	627	2.20	2.13	2.16	0.54	26
3	85	83	90	43	23	177	150	327	0.83	0.66	0.74	0.32	27
...	5	19	119	156	...	165	134	299	1.03	0.83	0.93	0.34	28
...	...	...	...	...	10	6	4	10	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.05	29
...	...	20	24	151	87	150	133	283	0.97	0.77	0.87	0.49	30
...	...	...	1	8	98	62	45	107	0.38	0.23	0.30	0.52	31
395	410	331	733	1,128	1,010	4,165	3,044	7,209	0.75	0.58	0.67	0.41	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VIII.—Deaths registered from Small-pox in the

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Circles of Registration		4 Village-tracts.		5						
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from small-pox were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from small-pox were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
ARAKAN DIVISION.												
1	Akyab ...	11	10	871	25	23	29	36	86	45	75	32
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	1	355	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
3	Sandoway ...	6	1	178	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	...
PEGU DIVISION.												
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	44	93	125	79	25	7	4
5	Pegu ...	16	13	456	92	9	7	32	36	12	12	8
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	6	556	11	...	1	...	6	4	1	...
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	8	470	19	1	7	5	4	1	3	...
8	Insein ...	9	5	376	32	1	7	15	16	14	2	3
9	Prome ...	14	6	446	14	...	4	15	19	6	1	3
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.												
10	Bassein ...	15	6	691	6	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
11	Henzada ...	9	7	596	46	...	4	15	15	5	4	3
12	Myaungmya ...	9	2	591	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
13	Ma-ubin ...	7	3	314	15	...	1	5	9	4	...	2
14	Pyapôn ...	6	6	346	21	6	11	10	7	6	1	3
TENASSERIM DIVISION.												
15	Thatôn ...	13	5	387	17	...	3	13	...	2	3	3
16	Amherst ...	10	6	350	24	3	25	27	34	17	7	13
17	Tavoy ...	6	1	180	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
18	Mergui ...	6	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Toungoo ...	15	12	563	90	41	29	117	87	44	14	27
MAGWE DIVISION.												
20	Thayetmyo ...	8	7	643	14	22	9	24	32	25	9	4
21	Minbu ...	10	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Magwe ...	10	6	468	22	...	...	2	10	2	9	11
23	Pakôkku ...	9	4	743	36	3	6	16	11	16	3	...
MANDALAY DIVISION.												
24	Mandalay ...	10	6	336	9	1	5	6	12	4	3	3
25	Kyaukse ...	5	...	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Meiktila ...	5	4	401	5	...	...	1	1	3	4	2
27	Myingyan ...	9	7	197	22	...	11	3	26	9	8	30
28	Yamêthin ...	11	11	359	63	5	11	15	36	43	12	9
SAGAING DIVISION.												
29	Shwebo ...	10	7	622	7	...	1	6	17	13	37	4
30	Sagaing ...	8	6	283	52	17	17	22	22	11	2	1
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	8	374	64	2	3	13	28	17	27	37
Total, Burma ...		287	165	12,939	713	178	288	531	595	328	244	205

Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1928.

					6			7		8			9	1
					Total.			Number of these deaths among children.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 1 year.	One and under 10 years.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
27	62	28	1	34	276	202	478	23	62	0.90	0.76	0.83	0.16	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.03	2
...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	1	1	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.14	3
1	...	...	...	...	267	111	378	39	72	1.12	1.04	1.09	0.78	4
6	13	1	4	10	87	63	150	11	66	0.37	0.30	0.34	0.36	5
...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12	...	7	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	6
1	...	1	2	...	17	8	25	4	5	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.15	7
...	...	...	...	...	36	22	58	1	9	0.23	0.16	0.20	0.15	8
...	...	...	...	...	29	19	48	9	13	0.16	0.10	0.13	0.27	9
3	...	1	5	4	10	9	19	...	3	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06	10
10	1	6	3	5	44	27	71	12	30	0.16	0.10	0.13	0.06	11
...	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.11	12
...	...	...	...	1	16	6	22	9	3	0.09	0.04	0.07	0.20	13
3	...	5	2	2	29	27	56	7	18	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.23	14
6	...	...	...	...	16	14	30	...	...	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.16	15
12	...	1	2	1	73	69	142	9	28	0.33	0.35	0.34	0.10	16
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.09	18
25	25	9	9	4	228	203	431	10	27	1.15	1.10	1.13	0.15	19
16	...	4	...	4	78	71	149	6	54	0.62	0.55	0.58	0.30	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.53	21
...	...	...	...	...	23	11	34	...	1	0.11	0.05	0.08	0.50	22
...	...	...	...	1	41	15	56	...	...	0.18	0.06	0.12	0.26	23
...	...	...	...	...	22	12	34	...	4	0.12	0.07	0.10	0.45	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15	25
...	...	...	...	...	5	6	11	1	7	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.26	26
14	2	10	...	1	59	55	114	1	10	0.28	0.24	0.26	0.78	27
9	7	2	...	5	91	63	154	13	35	0.57	0.39	0.48	0.16	28
2	10	1	...	1	47	45	92	12	32	0.26	0.22	0.24	0.16	29
3	1	...	...	5	55	46	101	...	2	0.35	0.27	0.31	0.39	30
9	...	5	5	2	88	60	148	23	23	0.54	0.31	0.42	0.21	31
147	122	74	33	80	1,651	1,174	2,825	191	512	0.30	0.22	0.26	0.24	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. IX.—Deaths registered from Fevers in the

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.						
ARAKAN DIVISION											
1	Akyab ...	11	11	871	654	653	540	511	493	481	697
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	6	355	326	143	95	89	129	93	89
3	Sandoway ...	6	6	178	178	166	74	77	67	53	59
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	41	50	53	40	36	44
5	Pegu ...	16	16	456	424	220	193	302	199	230	331
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	16	556	473	359	261	296	206	305	274
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	9	470	470	117	108	132	146	117	182
8	Insein ...	9	9	376	313	195	183	93	167	211	108
9	Prome ...	14	14	446	351	359	253	266	257	198	404
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	15	15	691	686	160	141	144	152	218	200
11	Henzada ...	9	9	596	596	245	140	169	173	192	170
12	Myaungmya ...	9	9	591	523	181	91	80	109	97	134
13	Ma-ubin ...	7	7	314	280	64	67	44	71	73	87
14	Pyapôn ...	6	6	346	346	147	162	143	132	165	162
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	13	13	387	387	341	325	247	168	169	268
16	Amherst ...	10	10	350	350	111	84	129	123	121	164
17	Tavoy ...	6	6	180	180	108	170	214	160	307	322
18	Mergui ...	6	6	148	148	109	67	116	48	119	209
19	Toungoo ...	15	15	563	563	268	222	273	177	171	249
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	8	8	643	643	293	204	326	163	206	448
21	Minbu ...	10	10	360	341	393	180	228	212	168	181
22	Magwe ...	10	10	468	204	192	241	150	146	82	86
23	Pakôkku ...	9	9	743	722	436	336	350	408	283	288
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	10	10	336	336	169	179	153	185	122	179
25	Kyauksè ...	5	5	278	278	161	114	154	132	94	87
26	Meiktila ...	5	5	401	307	201	84	60	109	102	102
27	Myingyan ...	9	9	197	189	173	110	79	149	107	78
28	Yamèthin ...	11	11	359	327	167	121	167	171	143	156
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	10	10	622	618	273	204	242	225	245	296
30	Sagaing ...	8	8	283	221	174	123	121	127	93	87
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	8	374	347	263	195	196	201	175	192
	Total ...	287	287	12,939	11,782	6,882	5,317	5,604	5,245	5,176	6,333

Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1928. (Paragraph 32.)

5						6			7			8	9
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
547	448	627	551	435	746	3,536	3,193	6,729	11·47	12·02	11·72	12·11	1
198	110	113	113	140	105	687	730	1,417	7·11	7·07	7·09	6·27	2
87	93	78	124	65	63	506	500	1,006	9·15	8·81	8·98	10·99	3
37	35	25	32	27	26	325	121	446	1·36	1·13	1·29	1·46	4
236	175	161	132	98	195	1,475	997	2,472	6·27	4·74	5·55	5·30	5
243	231	245	185	252	259	1,630	1,486	3,116	6·62	6·04	6·33	8·86	6
152	112	122	226	174	171	981	778	1,759	4·88	4·76	4·82	4·10	7
253	238	125	150	189	136	1,173	875	2,048	7·58	6·49	7·07	6·12	8
536	562	407	325	268	366	2,102	2,099	4,201	11·50	11·12	11·31	9·51	9
250	249	222	287	177	181	1,264	1,117	2,381	5·00	4·72	4·86	5·21	10
153	197	139	262	145	247	1,224	1,008	2,232	4·48	3·63	4·05	6·30	11
88	141	129	178	135	159	915	607	1,522	4·66	3·49	4·11	4·03	12
106	64	67	108	124	73	551	397	948	3·27	2·46	2·87	3·30	13
90	128	103	128	126	159	961	684	1,645	6·13	5·17	5·69	4·78	14
329	335	245	185	264	242	1,652	1,466	3,118	6·72	6·51	6·62	5·96	15
199	187	194	191	144	108	1,039	716	1,755	4·65	3·68	4·20	3·25	16
245	244	230	248	198	361	1,443	1,364	2,807	17·82	18·00	17·90	14·75	17
165	167	142	125	118	197	884	698	1,582	12·13	11·15	11·68	10·51	18
418	301	275	267	332	329	1,861	1,421	3,282	9·42	7·71	8·59	8·03	19
133	165	347	158	171	540	1,574	1,580	3,154	12·56	12·14	12·35	11·05	20
275	294	266	351	372	432	1,710	1,642	3,352	12·71	11·74	12·22	12·21	21
244	146	125	205	118	242	1,037	940	1,977	4·90	4·44	4·67	5·10	22
369	443	611	603	573	482	2,642	2,540	5,182	11·80	10·50	11·13	8·98	23
162	240	202	316	336	368	1,456	1,155	2,611	7·96	6·65	7·32	7·96	24
117	150	102	216	299	271	973	924	1,897	13·81	12·80	13·30	11·44	25
117	106	117	103	77	67	711	534	1,245	5·17	3·51	4·29	3·75	26
238	162	137	238	146	196	944	869	1,813	4·43	3·80	4·10	3·61	27
149	160	166	253	273	305	1,227	1,004	2,231	7·63	6·19	6·90	6·98	28
325	282	270	324	463	552	1,831	1,870	3,701	10·20	9·33	9·74	8·20	29
166	158	170	186	270	294	1,012	957	1,969	6·53	5·57	6·02	5·65	30
265	229	280	402	390	429	1,585	1,632	3,217	9·79	8·49	9·08	7·98	31
6,892	6,552	6,442	7,172	6,899	8,301	40,911	35,904	76,815	7·38	6·80	7·10	6·85	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. X.—Deaths registered from Dysentery and Diarrhœa

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa were reported.						
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	11	11	871	138	19	22	31	48	175	34
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	4	355	22	5	...	2	15	2	1
3	Sandoway ...	6	5	178	52	11	3	7	10	4	16
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	82	68	86	98	81	119
5	Pegu ...	16	12	456	55	8	28	6	14	17	21
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	16	556	212	19	10	12	9	39	62
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	9	470	109	16	23	4	16	25	13
8	Insein ...	9	9	376	40	15	8	11	10	11	23
9	Prome ...	14	14	446	201	20	14	6	10	22	57
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	15	15	691	233	36	15	31	120	132	28
11	Henzada ...	9	9	596	282	15	8	17	27	40	47
12	Myaungmya ...	9	9	591	203	28	26	26	42	34	48
13	Ma-ubin ...	7	7	314	18	24	23	5	57	17	16
14	Pyapôn ...	6	6	346	32	12	19	23	23	36	24
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	13	13	387	140	46	38	47	32	36	46
16	Amherst ...	10	10	350	161	27	21	34	24	49	34
17	Tavoy ...	6	6	180	120	14	24	20	9	29	30
18	Mergui ...	6	5	148	63	3	6	15	7	5	13
19	Toungoo ...	15	13	563	13	12	4	12	9	5	22
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	8	7	643	23	27	3	6	2	2	14
21	Minbu ...	10	10	360	103	13	17	10	6	12	17
22	Magwe ...	10	10	468	100	13	8	4	14	6	10
23	Pakôkku ...	9	9	743	284	24	17	19	25	49	38
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	10	8	336	23	54	42	25	41	57	62
25	Kyauksè ...	5	5	278	26	2	...	...	...	1	7
26	Meiktila ...	5	5	401	107	13	7	6	6	17	24
27	Myingyan ...	9	9	197	92	17	11	13	10	6	6
28	Yamèthin ...	11	11	359	60	9	8	3	6	2	6
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	10	10	622	78	23	8	15	60	15	19
30	Sagaing ...	8	7	283	81	12	9	9	7	10	24
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	8	374	44	6	6	2	4	6	15
	Total ...	287	273	12,939	3,116	625	496	507	765	942	896

in the Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1928. (Paragraph 34.)

5						6			7			8	1
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
29	95	56	19	21	26	334	241	575	1.08	0.91	1.00	0.89	1
8	13	4	4	2	2	33	25	58	0.34	0.24	0.29	0.71	2
2	1	1	8	...	...	34	29	63	0.61	0.51	0.56	0.54	3
79	72	42	43	50	46	581	285	866	2.43	2.67	2.51	3.39	4
17	15	14	5	6	6	98	59	157	0.42	0.28	0.35	0.33	5
49	47	45	22	26	11	188	163	351	0.76	0.66	0.71	0.77	6
19	6	10	7	8	7	95	59	154	0.47	0.36	0.42	0.61	7
37	36	9	14	16	9	127	72	199	0.82	0.53	0.69	0.52	8
119	124	70	23	11	35	267	244	511	1.46	1.29	1.38	0.94	9
32	51	58	28	37	36	357	247	604	1.41	1.04	1.23	0.90	10
34	35	16	34	43	43	194	165	359	0.71	0.59	0.65	0.80	11
25	41	23	15	20	28	227	129	356	1.15	0.74	0.96	1.02	12
14	5	5	10	15	7	114	84	198	0.68	0.52	0.60	0.60	13
20	15	19	12	26	30	151	108	259	0.96	0.82	0.90	0.91	14
67	41	37	55	51	45	311	230	541	1.26	1.02	1.15	0.87	15
52	47	31	28	18	22	222	165	387	0.99	0.85	0.93	0.96	16
17	28	16	27	26	23	158	105	263	1.95	1.39	1.68	0.67	17
16	15	11	9	8	4	57	55	112	0.78	0.88	0.83	1.28	18
18	23	24	29	14	23	137	58	195	0.69	0.31	0.51	0.55	19
16	17	16	5	3	24	76	59	135	0.61	0.45	0.53	0.36	20
32	55	24	11	12	11	127	93	220	0.94	0.67	0.80	0.55	21
27	71	45	17	15	16	129	117	245	0.61	0.55	0.58	0.33	22
70	80	61	35	24	31	255	222	477	1.14	0.92	1.02	0.91	23
67	67	37	76	76	80	377	307	684	2.06	1.77	1.92	1.28	24
11	3	7	5	1	5	20	22	42	0.28	0.30	0.29	0.17	25
42	35	144	29	10	13	175	171	346	1.27	1.12	1.19	0.23	26
34	34	29	41	31	25	155	102	257	0.73	0.45	0.58	0.33	27
22	24	6	2	16	16	63	57	120	0.39	0.35	0.37	0.29	28
53	46	35	21	30	34	187	172	359	1.04	0.86	0.94	0.31	29
9	19	8	12	12	15	80	66	146	0.52	0.38	0.45	0.68	30
8	13	28	18	7	8	66	55	121	0.41	0.29	0.34	0.22	31
1,045	1,174	931	664	635	681	5,395	3,966	9,361	0.97	0.75	0.86	0.75	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. XI.—Deaths registered from Respiratory Diseases

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March,	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from respiratory diseases were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from respiratory diseases were reported.						
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	11	11	871	86	55	74	60	49	50	24
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	3	355	14	...	1	2	1	4	2
3	Sandoway ...	6	5	178	36	5	1	2	8	4	10
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	276	268	286	271	279	305
5	Pegu ...	16	9	456	12	23	17	20	12	21	6
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	14	556	77	14	24	21	28	19	28
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	9	470	96	9	8	10	15	21	9
8	Insein ...	9	8	376	13	17	21	14	23	18	34
9	Prome ...	14	10	446	46	34	39	35	24	18	32
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	15	12	691	32	42	47	55	49	40	36
11	Henzada ...	9	9	596	126	21	23	23	34	57	45
12	Myaungmya ...	9	9	591	33	25	18	25	20	21	29
13	Ma-ubin ...	7	7	314	16	5	8	12	11	10	8
14	Pyapôn ...	6	6	346	24	12	19	19	26	17	25
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	13	13	387	34	22	29	27	38	40	38
16	Amherst ...	10	10	350	178	48	44	71	48	50	67
17	Tavoy ...	6	4	180	64	12	5	14	12	14	12
18	Mergui ...	6	5	148	35	8	6	4	7	11	9
19	Toungoo ...	15	9	563	9	14	20	26	18	15	17
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	8	5	643	7	13	9	7	1	...	5
21	Minbu ...	10	7	360	31	12	12	12	17	11	4
22	Magwe ...	10	10	468	54	38	34	28	40	32	46
23	Pakôkku ...	9	9	743	148	33	38	30	27	16	22
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	10	8	336	10	150	102	120	93	92	103
25	Kyauksè ...	5	5	278	7	5	5	1	6	4	4
26	Meiktila ...	5	5	401	17	8	8	6	2	8	13
27	Myingyan ...	9	5	197	19	24	21	13	17	27	28
28	Yamèthin ...	11	7	359	12	26	15	11	12	7	8
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	10	9	622	19	15	3	22	11	13	12
30	Sagaing ...	8	8	283	54	14	3	14	8	4	4
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	7	374	16	18	11	12	2	6	9
	Total ...	287	239	12,939	1,326	998	933	1,002	930	929	994

in the Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1928. (Paragraph 35.)

5						6			7			8	1
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
38	43	41	26	26	47	352	181	533	1·14	0·68	0·93	0·79	1
3	3	2	4	4	3	20	9	29	0·21	0·09	0·15	0·07	2
3	6	5	2	3	1	31	19	50	0·56	0·33	0·45	0·31	3
324	328	243	263	261	285	2,239	1,150	3,389	9·38	10·77	9·81	9·78	4
20	17	23	21	16	16	140	72	212	0·59	0·34	0·48	0·36	5
26	19	37	21	29	18	162	122	284	0·66	0·50	0·58	0·76	6
14	9	14	21	17	13	95	65	160	0·47	0·40	0·44	0·73	7
37	23	13	20	10	9	156	83	239	1·01	0·62	0·83	0·48	8
40	69	38	28	32	38	223	204	427	1·22	1·08	1·15	0·98	9
60	59	60	69	58	54	333	296	629	1·32	1·25	1·29	0·81	10
30	19	24	27	15	18	193	143	336	0·71	0·52	0·61	0·64	11
26	29	30	19	31	16	188	101	289	0·96	0·58	0·78	0·57	12
22	17	29	23	21	8	101	73	174	0·60	0·45	0·53	0·71	13
17	11	19	18	23	20	124	102	226	0·79	0·77	0·78	0·69	14
27	26	20	40	44	48	237	162	399	0·96	0·72	0·85	0·52	15
71	76	61	55	52	49	416	276	692	1·86	1·42	1·66	1·19	16
12	11	12	17	13	13	88	59	147	1·09	0·78	0·94	0·64	17
6	7	5	8	9	...	49	31	80	0·67	0·50	0·59	0·80	18
28	22	26	22	29	26	123	140	263	0·62	0·76	0·69	0·45	19
1	6	4	4	3	11	45	19	64	0·36	0·15	0·25	0·25	20
5	11	13	14	9	8	72	56	128	0·54	0·40	0·47	0·59	21
41	48	51	28	25	15	222	204	426	1·05	0·96	1·01	0·51	22
25	32	51	48	50	33	198	207	405	0·88	0·86	0·87	0·54	23
117	139	153	185	203	142	940	659	1,599	5·14	3·80	4·48	4·08	24
7	5	7	11	18	13	42	44	86	0·60	0·61	0·60	0·42	25
5	6	11	8	9	6	59	31	90	0·43	0·20	0·31	0·48	26
25	33	30	27	27	27	165	134	299	0·77	0·59	0·68	0·49	27
9	15	15	22	16	14	92	78	170	0·57	0·48	0·53	0·71	28
7	7	11	32	17	23	80	93	173	0·45	0·46	0·46	0·58	29
6	3	9	14	7	9	57	38	95	0·37	0·22	0·29	0·69	30
12	11	22	17	17	12	75	74	149	0·46	0·38	0·42	0·36	31
1,064	1,110	1,079	1,114	1,094	995	7,317	4,925	12,242	1·32	0·93	1·13	1·02	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. XII.—Deaths registered from Plague in the

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Circles of Registration		4 Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.						
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	11	...	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	...	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Sandoway ...	6	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	28	42	32	17	19	29
5	Pegu ...	16	7	456	11	15	41	56	13	2	...
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	11	556	13	72	6+	63	19	1	3
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	2	470	4	1	1	3	13	2	5
8	Insein ...	9	5	376	12	14	34	54	...	8	14
9	Prome ...	14	8	446	14	95	76	51	7	...	...
IRRAWADDY DIVISION											
10	Bassein ...	15	12	691	12	34	26	31	28	16	7
11	Henzada ...	9	5	596	9	28	55	54	5	3	1
12	Myaungmya ...	9	5	591	9	...	5	20	33	16	5
13	Ma-ubin ...	7	5	314	6	2	1	7	7	10	15
14	Pyapôn ...	6	3	346	3	...	5	25	6	10	...
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	13	9	387	23	15	32	21	38	22	15
16	Amherst ...	10	1	350	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
17	Tavoy ...	6	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Mergui ...	6	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Toungoo ...	15	3	563	3	2	7	24	4	1	1
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	8	3	643	5	61	18	3	...	...	...
21	Minbu ...	10	4	360	4	33	13	5	6	3	2
22	Magwe ...	10	9	468	22	80	34	80	25	2	...
23	Pakkôku ...	9	2	743	5	44	102	76	4	...	...
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	10	6	336	15	260	349	183	15	...	...
25	Kyauksè ...	5	3	278	12	18	18	7	...	...	...
26	Meiktila ...	5	5	401	115	166	65	28	42	40	...
27	Myingyan ...	9	7	197	36	186	156	92	31	...	...
28	Yamèthin ...	11	8	359	33	77	29	10	...	...	...
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	10	9	622	9	39	29	29	4	2	...
30	Sagaing ...	8	7	283	49	105	98	60	2	...	...
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	5	374	7	...	6	...	...	...	...
Total ...		287	145	12,939	433	1,377	1,307	1,014	319	157	97

Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1928. (Paragraph 28).

5						6			7			8	1
July.	August.	September.	October.	November	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
44	24	12	6	2	2	200	57	257	0·84	0·53	0·74	1·57	4
7	...	5	...	...	...	85	54	139	0·36	0·26	0·31	0·16	5
8	1	...	5	16	33	150	135	285	0·61	0·55	0·58	0·78	6
6	1	1	1	...	...	25	9	34	0·12	0·06	0·09	0·03	7
10	1	...	...	...	2	88	49	137	0·57	0·36	0·47	0·26	8
13	2	...	8	6	23	147	134	281	0·80	0·71	0·76	1·13	9
20	8	2	...	2	13	88	99	187	0·35	0·42	0·38	0·66	10
5	4	1	...	...	...	89	67	156	0·33	0·24	0·28	0·34	11
6	2	...	1	...	...	51	37	88	0·26	0·21	0·24	0·15	12
35	9	3	...	1	...	57	33	90	0·34	0·20	0·27	0·34	13
1	...	1	...	...	...	30	18	48	0·19	0·14	0·17	0·21	14
12	5	...	3	1	14	104	74	178	0·42	0·33	0·38	0·19	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	0·01	...	0·01	0·10	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	1	...	...	1	23	18	41	0·12	0·10	0·11	0·10	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	36	46	82	0·29	0·35	0·32	0·36	20
...	1	8	3	7	27	50	58	108	0·37	0·41	0·39	0·10	21
9	1	1	1	2	2	154	83	237	0·73	0·39	0·56	0·17	22
...	...	...	2	4	3	106	129	235	0·47	0·53	0·50	0·19	23
1	3	...	...	...	1	412	400	812	2·25	2·30	2·28	2·19	24
1	...	6	...	1	9	31	29	60	0·44	0·40	0·42	0·54	25
...	...	1	6	8	5	179	182	361	1·30	1·19	1·25	1·21	26
3	3	...	42	13	19	251	294	545	1·18	1·29	1·23	0·21	27
...	...	...	...	7	17	69	71	140	0·43	0·44	0·43	0·56	28
...	...	...	...	1	7	58	53	111	0·32	0·26	0·29	0·39	29
...	...	1	1	...	19	130	156	286	0·84	0·91	0·87	0·61	30
1	1	1	...	5	18	18	14	32	0·11	0·07	0·09	0·55	31
182	66	44	79	76	215	2,634	2,299	4,933	0·48	0·44	0·46	0·44	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VI (a) (Provincial), showing Births, Birth-rate, and Infantile Mortality Statistics of Towns having a population of 10,000 or over for the year 1928.

1 No.	2 Towns.	3 Popula- tion.	4 Births.			5 Birth- rate.	6 Deaths under one year.			7 Infantile mortality rate.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Rangoon ...	345,505	3,785	3,641	7,426	21·49	1,362	1,168	2,530	359·84	320·79	340·69
2	Akyab ...	36,569	291	255	546	14·93	93	78	171	319·59	305·88	313·19
3	Pegu ...	18,769	365	328	693	36·92	112	91	203	306·85	277·44	292·93
4	Syriam ...	15,193	164	158	322	21·19	36	31	67	219·51	196·20	208·07
5	Insein ...	14,308	161	149	310	21·67	54	40	94	335·40	268·46	303·23
6	Prome ...	26,067	379	329	708	27·16	159	107	266	419·53	325·23	375·71
7	Paungdè ...	14,154	145	142	287	20·28	62	48	110	427·59	338·03	383·28
8	Bassein ...	42,563	655	644	1,299	30·52	247	196	443	377·10	305·35	341·03
9	Henzada ...	23,651	368	330	698	29·51	127	89	216	345·11	269·70	309·46
10	Thatôn ...	15,091	252	263	515	34·13	63	47	110	250·00	178·71	213·59
11	Moulmein ...	61,301	833	798	1,631	26·61	213	174	387	255·70	218·05	237·28
12	Tavoy ...	27,480	449	486	935	34·02	111	85	196	247·22	174·90	209·63
13	Mergui ...	18,408	301	267	568	30·86	93	78	171	308·97	292·13	301·06
14	Toungoo ...	19,332	221	250	471	24·36	32	37	69	144·80	148·00	146·50
15	Thayetmyo ...	10,768	96	130	226	20·98	44	46	90	458·33	353·85	398·23
16	Allanmyo ...	11,219	120	139	259	23·09	36	40	76	300·00	287·77	293·44
17	Pakôkku ...	19,507	243	243	486	24·91	131	128	259	539·09	526·75	532·92
18	Mandalay ...	148,917	4,174	3,553	7,727	51·89	1,459	1,134	2,593	349·54	319·17	335·58
19	Maymyo ...	16,558	358	346	704	42·52	88	81	169	245·81	234·10	240·06
20	Myingyan ...	18,931	283	244	527	27·84	129	107	236	455·83	438·52	447·82
21	Pyinmana ...	14,886	293	221	514	34·53	113	100	213	385·67	452·49	414·40
22	Shwebo ...	10,605	233	220	453	42·72	106	72	178	454·94	327·27	392·94
23	Sagaing ...	11,858	195	229	424	35·76	92	75	167	471·79	327·51	393·87

FEVERS.

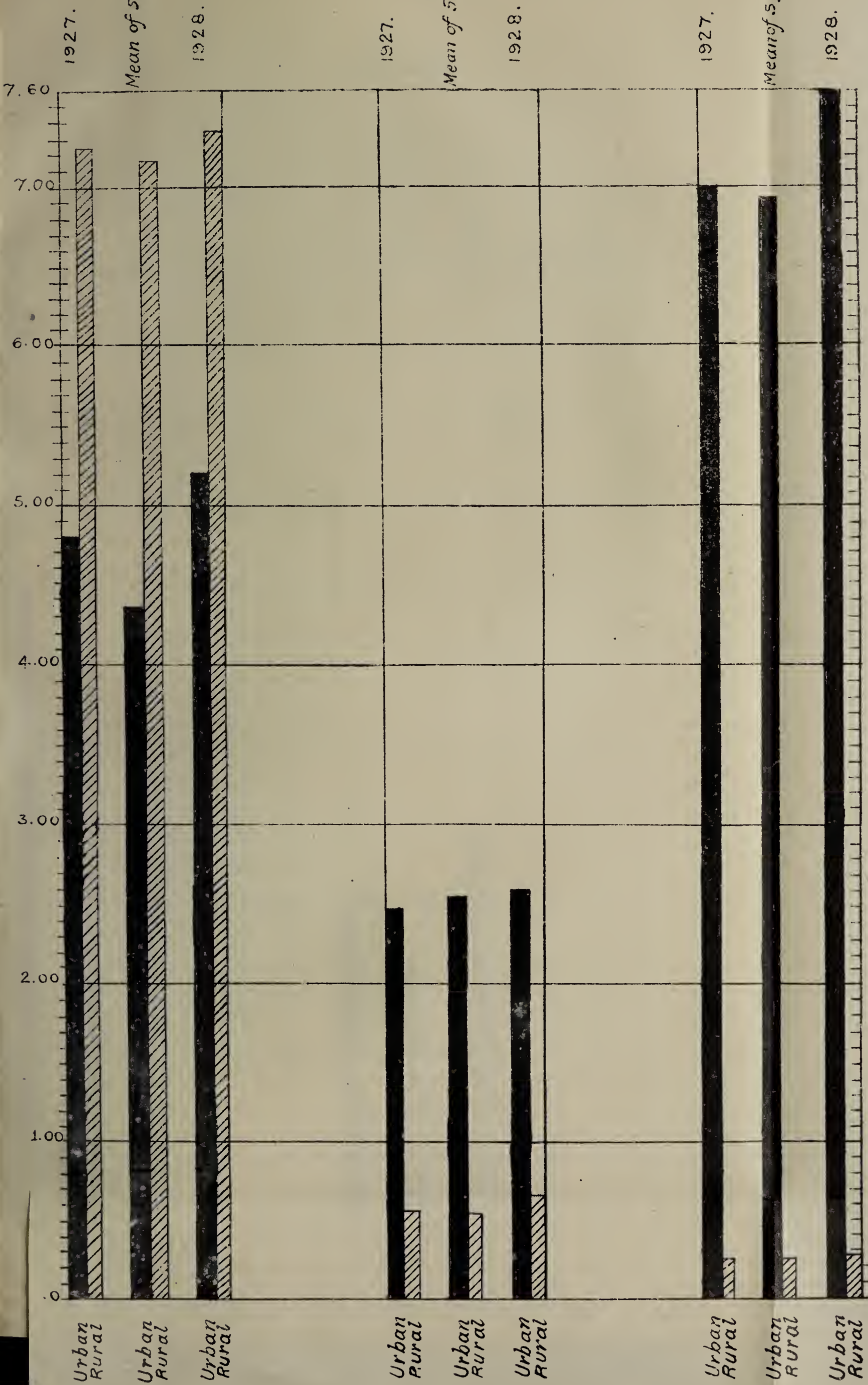
DYSENTERY & DIARRHOEA.

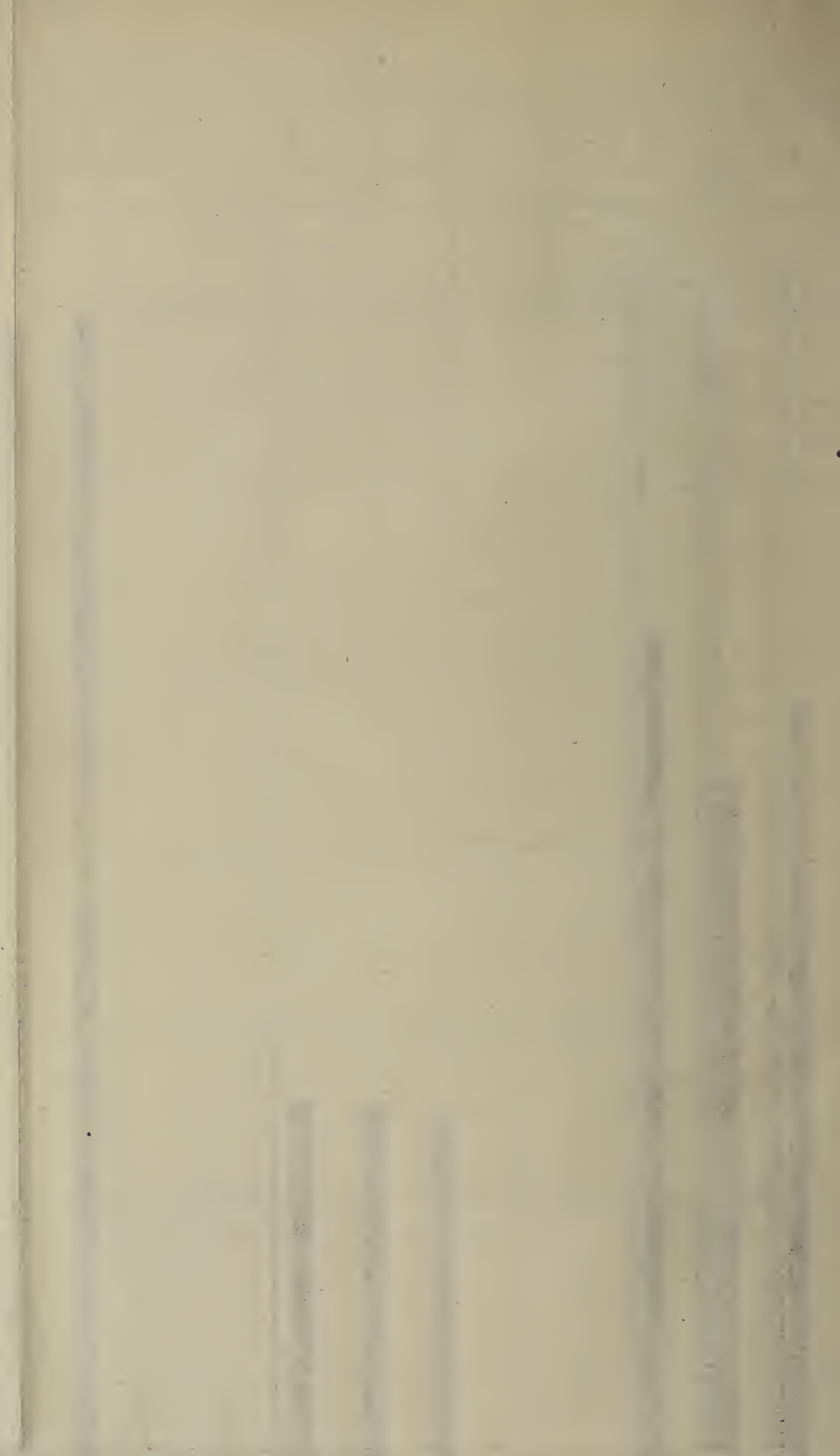
RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Mean of 5 years.

Mean of 5 years.

Mean of 5 years.





DEATH RATE IN BURMA FROM PLAGUE, CHOLERA & SMALL POX.

PLAGUE.

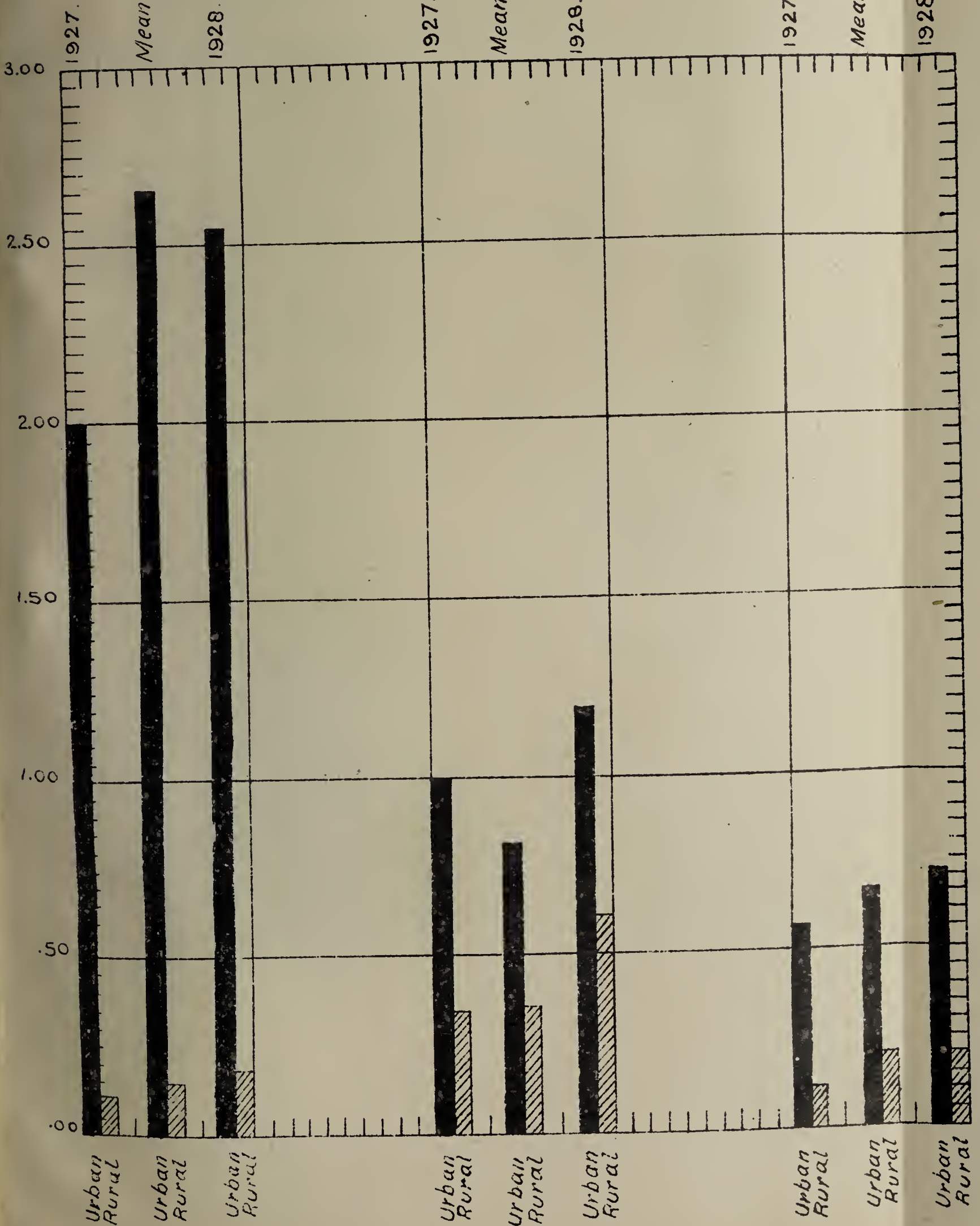
CHOLERA.

SMALL POX.

Mean of 5 years.

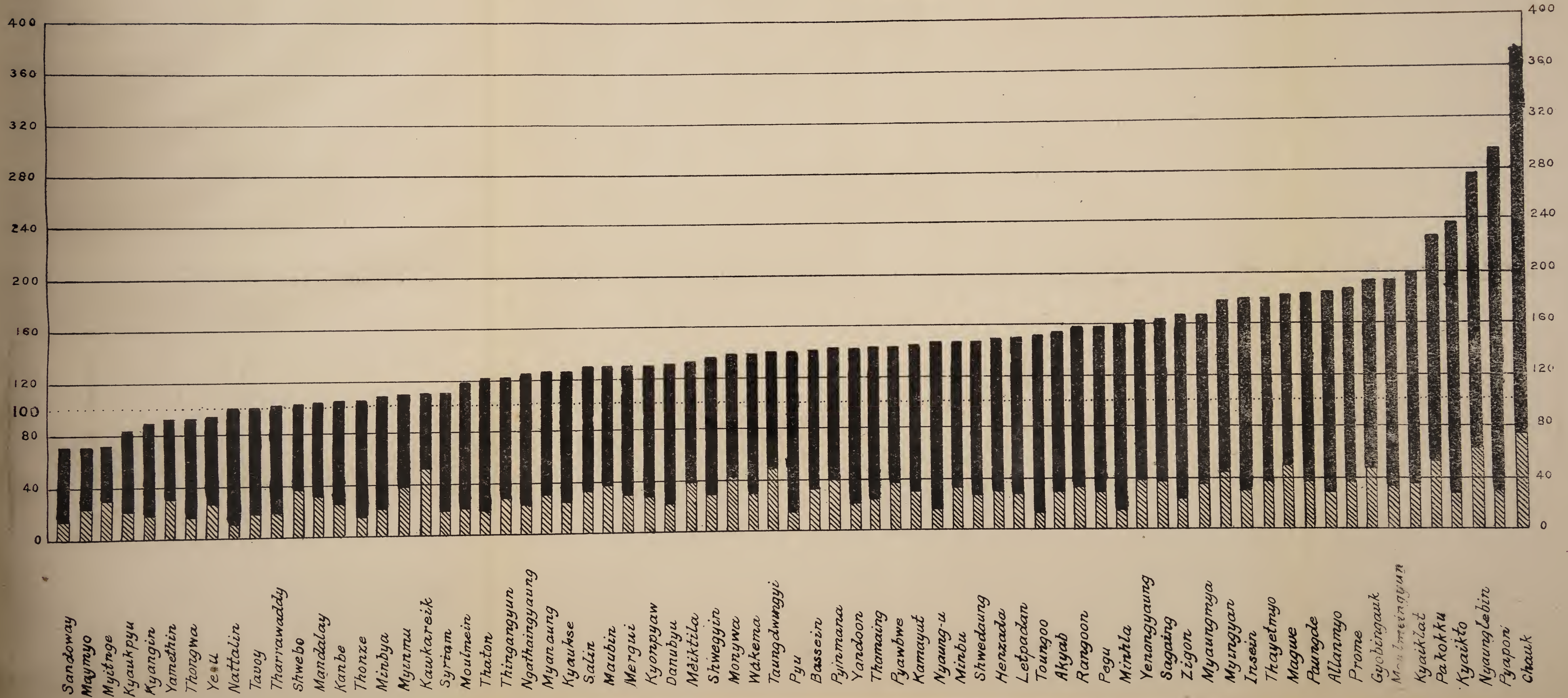
Mean of 5 years.

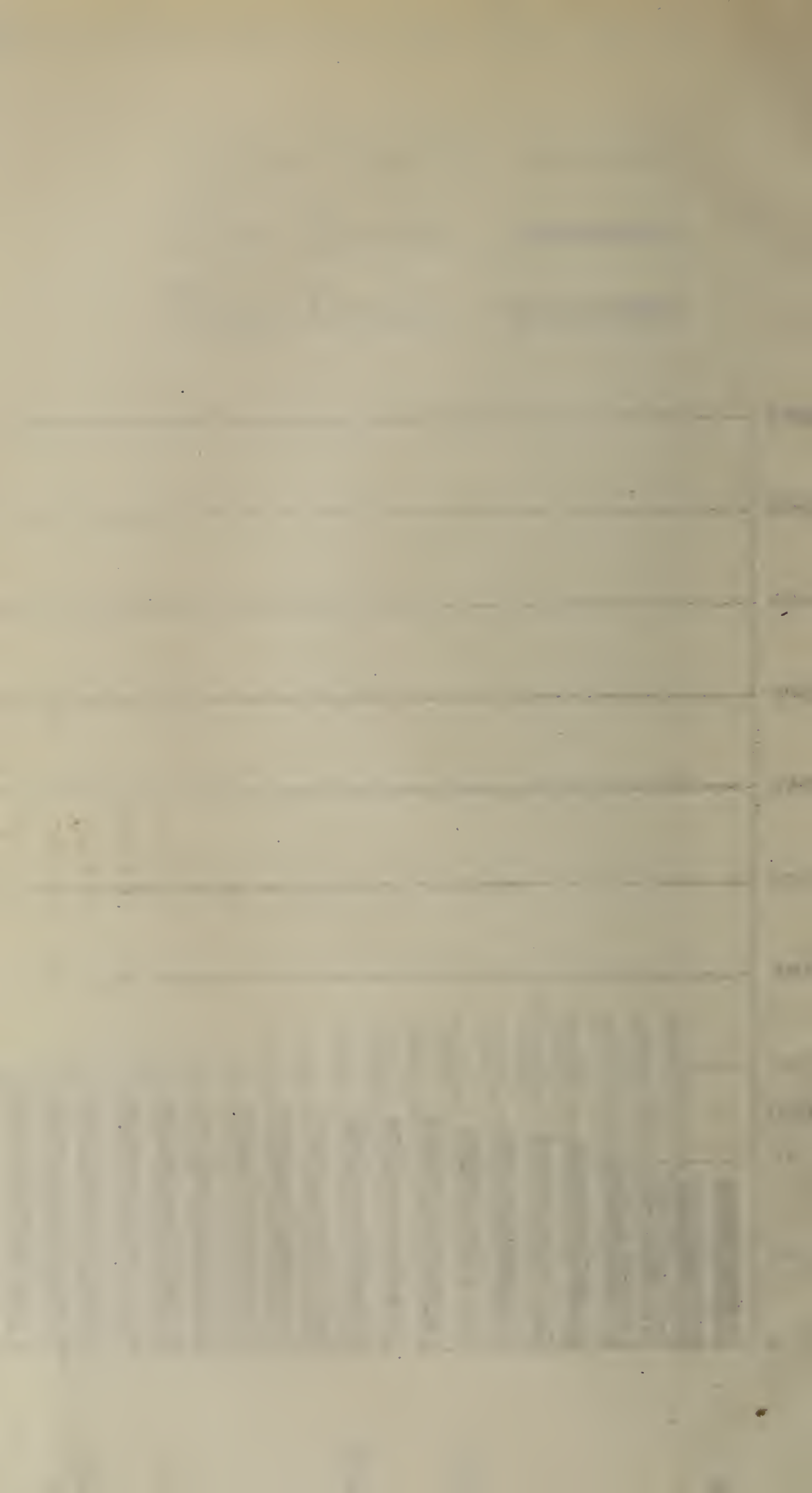
Mean of 5 years.





NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 100 BIRTHS IN TOWNS IN 1928.

Infant Deaths.
Other Deaths.
Total Deaths.





REFERENCES.

Dysentery thus 
 Diarrhoea " 
 Total " 